FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1849. [NO. 1664.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,
IN bags of 100 lbs. each, from Dr. W. R. Holt's Mill. For sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
April 17, 1849. 63-3w

BOOTS & SHOES.

We are receiving our Spring and Summer Stock, consisting of a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES,

Embracing almost every variety of style and quality, from the most approved manufactories, and of the latest fashion.

—ALSO—

Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Satchels; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Sparables, Shoe Pegs, Blacking, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for CASH.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 17, 1849. 63-6w

CORN.

A LOT of prime Chatham CORN, on consignment. J. & T. WADDILL.
April 16, 1849. 63-3w

50 BARRELS POUDRETTE.
25 bbls. No 3 Mackerel.
Just received and for sale by
RAY & PEARCE.
April 16, 1849. 63-2w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
A FEW Fukins Mountain Butter for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
April 17, 1849. 63-2w

LANDS & SLAVES
FOR SALE.

ON the 16th day of May next, we shall offer for sale, at the residence of Benjamin F. Atkins, in this county, a number of young and valuable SLAVES. Also, about 18,000 acres of LAND, in various parts of Cumberland, one tract of which, consisting of 400 acres, has a valuable Saw Mill and Grist Mill, in full order, recently constructed.

The Land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers.

Also a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Cattle, Stock, Horses, and farming implements and interests.

The sale will be positive and without reserve; and Benjamin F. Atkins intending to remove, respectfully solicits all persons having claims against him to attend the said Sale.

A credit of six and nine months will be given. the purchaser giving bond with security.

BENJAMIN F. ATKINS.
JOHN LEWIS ATKINS.
Cumberland, April 9, 1849. 63ts

FOR SALE.
Valuable Lands on the West side of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the South West in the Fall, will sell at private sale, his lands in the county of Cumberland. The Lands are in separate Tracts, and are situated on the West side of Cape Fear, and on Lower Little River, 19 miles from the town of Fayetteville.

One Tract of 570 acres, well improved, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and Out Houses, good water, and considered very healthy,—his residence. 30 acres cleared and cultivated.

Another Tract of 175 acres, on Dry creek, joining the above. 25 acres cleared and cultivated.

Another Tract of 105 acres, on the Beaver Dam, a mile from the other Tracts.

These Lands are very productive, considered very valuable, having on them a large quantity of good oak timber, and a good deal of pine timber.

Application may be made to the subscriber, or to John C. Williams, Trustee. The terms of the sale will be made accommodating.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
April 17, 1849. 63-4w

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscribers having greatly enlarged their Ice House, and filled it with the purest Boston Ice, are now prepared to fill orders for any amount. The Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded as may be directed. A full supply will be kept during the Summer and Fall.

Having received more than our house will conveniently hold, we will sell 20 or 30 tons very low, if immediate application is made to

SHAW & REPITON.
Wilmington, N. C., April 7, 1849. 63-3w

THE NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A COMPANY with the above title having been chartered at the last session of the Legislature of this State, and the provision required in said charter, (viz: application for insurance for $50,000) having been fully met, the Company has been organized by the appointment of the following Officers, and is issuing Policies, viz:

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
James F. Jordan, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Medical Examiner.
Henry W. Miller, Attorney.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, } Medical Board
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, } of Consultation.
Dr. Rich'd B. Haywood, }
J. Hersman, General Agent.

This Company has received the most liberal charter that has ever been granted to any Company of a similar character in any State in the Union. The 5th Section of the Act of incorporation provides "that the Husband may Insure his own Life, for the sole use and benefit of his Wife or Children, and in case of the death of the Husband, the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the Wife or Children, or their Guardian, if under age, for her or their own use, *free* from all the claims of the representatives of the Husband or any of his creditors." This provision needs no comment.

The Board have also determined to insure the lives of Slaves; and this being almost half the wealth of the people of this State, a large business is reasonably anticipated.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be furnished by the Secretary or any of its officers.

JAMES F. JORDAN, Sec'y.
Raleigh, April 9, 1849. 63-3w

All persons indebted to the firm of G. & H. MacMillan, up to January 1849, will please call and settle their notes and accounts by the 9th day of June next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

G. & H. MAC MILLAN.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1849. 63-6w

Presbytery of Fayetteville.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville will meet in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday the 2d of May next, at 7 o'clock P. M. As reports have gone abroad purporting that the small pox prevails in Wilmington to an alarming extent, I feel it my duty to relieve the minds of the members of Presbytery of all apprehension on this subject. There were indeed, a few cases in a single family of blacks, but these have all recovered; and there is not at this time, as far as I know, a solitary case among our population. Our town is healthy, and we shall be glad to welcome all the members of Presbytery who may have it in their power to come.

J. O. STEDMAN.
Wilmington, April 16, 1849. 63

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
April 5, 1849. 62-tf

NOTICE.

I WILL sell, on Tuesday the 1st May 1849, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, for the purpose of a division,) a likely Negro Girl, (Caroline,) 15 years old. Note with approved security will be required in payment.

JONATHAN EVANS, Com.
April 6, 1849. 62-3w

New Spring and Summer
MILLINERY.
MISS F. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened her SPRING and SUMMER **MILLINERY**, to which she invites the attention of the public.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ete and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Berages,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville.
March 27, 1849. 61-tf

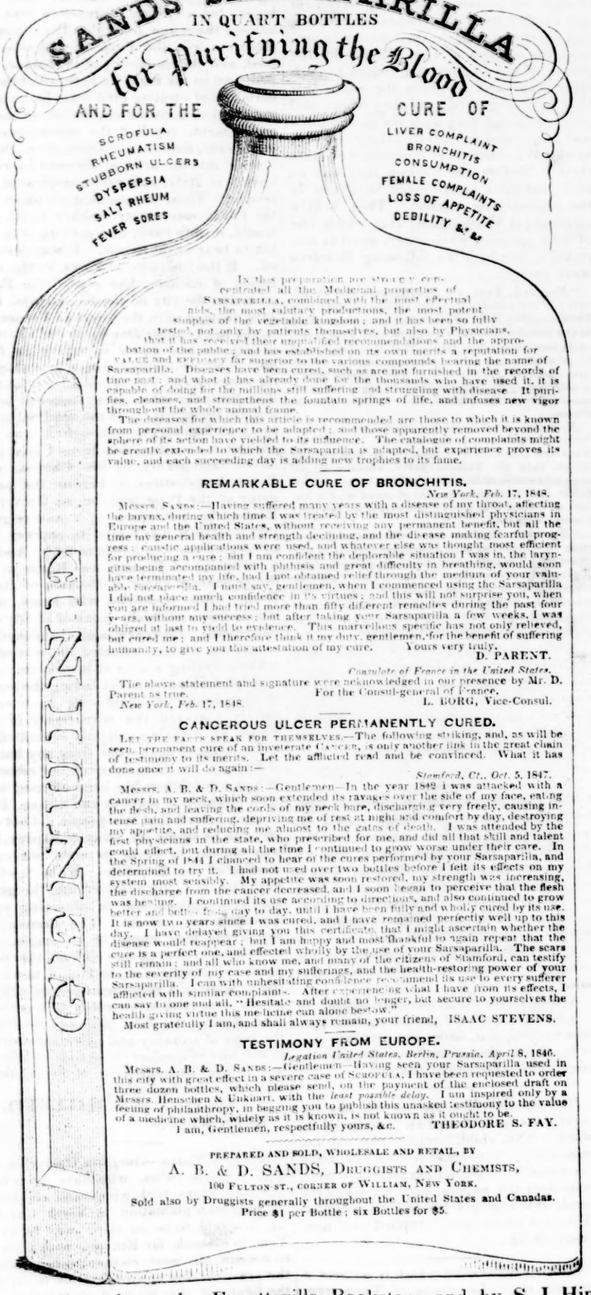
TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES
for Purifying the Blood
AND FOR THE CURE OF
SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, STUBBORN ULCERS, DYSPEPSIA, SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES
LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY &c. &c.



In this preparation are strictly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual pills, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.
New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the larynx-gitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.
Consulate of France in the United States,
The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France,
New York, Feb. 17, 1848. L. BORG, Vice-Consul.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again:—

Stamford, Ct., Oct. 5, 1847.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1843 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and most of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints. After experience as what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.
Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of Scrofula, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Henschen & Einkart, with the *least possible delay.* I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists,
100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York.
Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.
Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C. 60-ccw3m

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs. Pemberton.
April 9, 1849. 62tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF
Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;
To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker,*
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.
April 6, 1849. 62tf

FOR THE LADIES!

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY, &c.,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Extracts for the Handkerchief, viz:

"Boquet de Caroline." | "Jockey Club."
"West End." | "Eglantine."
"Parfum de Jenny Lind." | "Geranium," &c.

German Cologne Water.
"Vinaigre Aromatique,"
A new and superior article for the complection.
Compound Ox Marrow, and "Pomade de Jenny Lind,"—[for the Hair.]
Very Beautiful Cologne Bottles.
Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps.
English and French Tooth and Nail Brushes.
10 *Gallons Extra fine Cologne Water.*
For sale by the gallon or quart.
Also, a few very pretty Fans,
Just received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 9, 1849. 62tf

New Orleans Molasses.

OF superior quality, in hhds., tierces and bbls., just received and for sale by
COOK & POWELL.
April 9, 1849. 62-3w

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 7th of May, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose to Public Sale, at the Market House, the wooden building on the South side of Person street, situated between the Store of Jos. Hollingsworth and the building of Mrs. McIntyre. Six months credit will be given

WILL. S. MULLINS, Ex'r
Last Will and Testament of J. Mullins, dec'd.
April 5, 1849. 62-4s

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, while in town, on the evening of the 21st day of March 1849, a small dark bay HORSE, about 7 years old. Said horse has a very heavy and dark mane, which hangs on both sides of his neck; a small star in the forehead, hardly perceptible without parting his foretop. He is shod in his fore feet only.

Any person taking him up will be liberally rewarded, and any information relating to him thankfully received. Address me at Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN BARGER.
April 6, 1849. 62-4wp

Edgeworth
FEMALE SEMINARY,

FOUNDED BY GOV. MOREHEAD, AND CONDUCTED BY THE REV. PROF. MORGAN,

HAS the confidence of the most competent judges, as imparting the highest order of education.

A limited number of Young Ladies, living happily as daughters in the Edgeworth Family, instructed in small classes, by teachers who devote talents, science and skill to accomplish the most for each pupil, has advantages scarcely attainable in private Schools, or in large Institutions. This saving of time—this infallible success is the true economy. The whole expense, besides Music, &c., is $150 a year—$50 in advance. The examination will be on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May, and close with the graduation of the Senior class. The next year will begin on the 9th of July.

Greensborough, April 1849. 61-6wpd

☞ Parents are referred to Mr. E. J. Hale, Hon. Judge Potter, Rev. A. Gilchrist, J. Evans, Esq., Rev C. McIver, Rev. E. McNair, Rev. S. Colton, D. D., Rev. J. O Stedman, Rev. N. McKay, Gen. A. Dockery; Mr. D. Murchison, Mr. Thos. Settle, and R. Monro, Esq., S. C.

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by
HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Bank of Fayetteville.

BOOKS of Subscription to increase the amount subscribed to the Bank of Fayetteville, will be kept open in the town of Fayetteville until further notice. Those wishing Stock in that Institution will make application soon, as the Commissioners design putting the Bank into operation at an early day.

Subscribers will make payment of the second instalment on or before the 1st day of May, as interest will be charged on all remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Commissioners.
JAS. KYLE, Ch'n.
April 9, 1849. 62tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

CHEESE.

ENGLISH Dairy Cheese, and a few ½ boxes Raisins, just received.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 20, 1849. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,
10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN. Apply to
C. B. MALLETT.
March 12, 1849. 58-tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.
October 9.

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and } at $1 50
Cap Paper } pr. ream.
With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25, 1848.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1849.

Elizabeth Bogle et al., *vs.* Harriet Strong, Executor of Elizabeth Auld, et al.
Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Michael Auld, one of the Legatees of Elizabeth Auld, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Michael Auld to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini, 1849.
62] J. McLAURIN.

Cooked Food for Hogs.—We were informed by H. L. Ellsworth, Esq., that he had satisfied himself by experiment of the advantages arising from using cooked corn meal as food for swine, when desiring to fatten them. He stated that eighteen and a half pounds of cooked meal would cause as much growth as fifty-one pounds of raw meal.

We commenced the experiment ourselves six weeks ago, with a pen of twenty-four hogs, and thus far the result has been entirely satisfactory, as the hogs are fully fattened without consuming any greater weight of meal, than they used raw before commencing the present experiment.

Sixty gallons of water is caused to boil in a large kettle, and thirty pounds of Indian meal stirred in while boiling; in twenty minutes the mass becomes geletanous; the fire is now withdrawn or suffered to burn out. As much of this mixture is given to the hogs as they will eat three times per day; immediately after finishing their meal, they go to their sleeping room, and appear to be fully employed in digesting what they have eaten.

The Columbia South Carolinian, one of the leading representatives of Palmetto opinions, (if we may invent such a designation,) has announced a new policy for the consideration of the Southern people. This is nothing less than actual non-intercourse with the Northern States. Strange as the proposition may seem, coming as it does from the very hot-bed of *free trade*, it is nevertheless advanced with a very amusing gravity.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

A Year's Immigration.—In the year ending on the 1st of April, 1849, there landed at this port two hundred and four thousand six hundred and thirty-six immigrants.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Not a Fair Question.—"Now, Patrick," said a judge, "what do you say to the charge; are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Faith! but that's difficult for yer honor to ax, let alone meself. Wait till I hear the evidence."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

COL. FREMONT AND HIS PARTY.
AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

Letters have been received from Col. Fremont covering the two months (from the last of November to the 2d of Feb'y) that he was not heard of, and giving terrible events of that time. They are written from Taos and Santa Fe, New Mexico, and addressed to Mrs. Fremont, at Washington; and, in her absence, (for it was deemed probable that she might have set off to California by sea before they could arrive,) to Senator Benton. Mrs. Fremont, fortunately, was gone; Senator Benton had delayed his departure for Missouri, confident that letters were on the way; and in his hands we have seen the originals, and we propose to give extracts in the order of their dates. The first is dated—

"Taos, New Mexico, January 27, 1849.

"I write to you from the house of our good friend Carson. This morning a cup of chocolate was brought to me while in bed. To an overworn, overworked, fatigued, and starving traveller, these little luxuries of the world offer an interest which, in your comfortable home, it is not possible for you to conceive.

"I have now the unpleasant task of telling you how I came here. I had much rather speak of the future, (with plans for which I am already occupied,) for the mind turns from the scenes I have witnessed and the sufferings we have endured; but as clear information is due to you, and to your farther still more, I will give you the story now, instead of waiting to tell it to you in California; but I write in the great hope that you will not receive this letter. When it reaches Washington you may be on your way to California.

"Former letters will have made you acquainted with our progress as far as Bent's Fort, and, from report, you will have heard the circumstances of our departure from the *Upper Pueblo*, near the head of the Arkansas. We left that place on the 25th of November with upwards of one hundred good mules and one hundred and thirty bushels of shelled corn, intended to support our animals in the deep snows of the high mountains and down to the lower parts of the Grand river* tributaries, where usually the snow forms no obstacle to winter travelling. At *Pueblo* I had engaged as a guide an old trapper, well known as "*Bill Williams*," and who had spent some twenty-five years of his life in trapping in various parts of the Rocky Mountains.

"The error of our expedition was committed in engaging this man. He proved never to have known, or entirely to have forgotten, the whole country through which we were to pass. We occupied (after passing the mountain) more than half a month in making the progress of a few days, blundering along a tortuous course, through deep snow, which already began to choke up the passes, and wasting our time in searching the way. The 11th of December we found ourselves at the mouth of the *Rio del Norte canon*, where that river issues from the *Sierra San Juan*—one of the highest, most rugged, and impracticable of all the Rocky Mountain ranges, inaccessible to trappers and hunters, even in summer. Across the point of this elevated range our guide conducted us; and, having still great confidence in this man's knowledge, we pressed onwards with fatal resolution. Even along the river bottoms the snow was already breast deep for the mules, and falling frequently in the valley and almost constantly on the mountains. The cold was extraordinary. At the warmest hours of the day (between one and two) the thermometer (Fahrenheit) stood, in the shade of a tree trunk, at *zero;* and that was a favorable day, the sun shining and a moderate breeze. Judge of the nights and the storms!

"We pressed up towards the summit, the snow deepening as we rose, and in four or five days of this struggling and climbing, all on foot, we reached the naked ridges which lie above the line of the timbered region, and which form the dividing heights between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Along these naked heights it storms all winter, and the raging winds sweep across them with remorseless fury. On our first attempt to cross we encountered a *poudrie*—(dry snow driven thick through the air by violent wind, and in which objects are visible only at a short distance)—and were driven back, having some ten or twelve men variously frozen—face, hands, or feet. The guide came near being frozen to death here, and dead mules were already lying about the camp fires. Meantime it snowed steadily. The next day we renewed the attempt to scale the summit, and were more fortunate, as it then seemed. Making mauls, and beating down a road, or trench, through the deep snow, we forced the ascent in defiance of the driving *poudrie*, crossed the crest, descended a little, and encamped immediately below in the edge of the timbered region. The trail showed as if a defeated party had passed by—packs, pack saddles, scattered articles of clothing, and dead mules strewed along. We were encamped about twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea. Westward the country was buried in snow. The storm continued. All movement was paralyzed. To advance with the expedition was impossible; to get back, impossible. Our fate stood revealed. We were overtaken by sudden and inevitable ruin. The poor animals were to go first. The only places where grass could be had were the extreme summits of the *Sierra*, where the sweeping winds kept the rocky ground bare, and where the men could not live. Below, in the timbered region, the poor animals could not get about, the snow being deep enough to bury them alive. It was instantly apparent that we should lose every one. I took my resolution immediately, and determined to recross the mountain back to the valley of the *Rio del Norte*, dragging or packing the baggage by men. With great labor the baggage was transported across the crest to the head springs of a little stream leading to the main river. A few days were sufficient to destroy that fine band of mules which you saw me purchase last fall on the frontier of Missouri. They generally kept huddled together; and, as they froze, one would be seen to tumble down, and disappear under the driving snow. Sometimes they would break off, and rush down towards the timber till stopped by the deep snow, where they were soon hidden by the *pouderie*. The courage of some of the men began to fail.

"In this situation I determined to send in a party to the Spanish settlements of New Mexico for provisions, and for mules to transport our baggage. With economy, and after we should leave the mules, we had not two weeks' provisions in the camp; and these consisted of a reserve of maccaroni, bacon, sugar, &c., intended for the last extremity. It was indispensable to send for relief. I asked for volunteers for the service. From the many that offered I chose King, Brackenridge, Creutzfeldt, and the guide, Williams; and placed the party under the command of King, with directions to send me an express in case of the least delay at the settlements. It was the day after Christmas that this little party set out for relief. That day, like many Christmas days for years past, was spent by me on the side of the wintry mountain, my heart filled with anxious thoughts and gloomy forebodings. You may be sure we contrasted it with the Christmas of home, and made warm wishes for your happiness. Could you have looked into Agrippa's glass for a few moments only! You remember the volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries which I took from your father's library when we were overlooking it at our friend Brant's? They made my Christmas "*amusements.*" I read them to pass the time, and to kill the consciousness of my situation. Certainly you may suppose that my first law lessons will be remembered.

"The party for relief being gone, we of the camp occupied ourselves in removing the baggage and equipage down the side of the mountain to the river in the valley, which we accomplished in a few days.—Now came on the *tedium* of waiting for the return of the relief party. Day after day passed, and no news from them.—Snow fell almost incessantly in the mountains. The spirits of the camp grew lower. Life was losing its charm to those who had not reasons beyond themselves to live. Proue laid down in the trail and froze to death. In a sunshine day, and having with him the means to make a fire, he threw his blanket down on the trail, laid down upon it, and laid there till he froze to death! We were not then with him.

"Sixteen days passed away, and no tidings from the party sent for relief. I became oppressed with anxiety, weary of delay, and determined to go myself, both in search of the absent party, and in search of relief in the Mexican settlements. I was aware that our troops in New Mexico had been engaged in hostilities with the Spanish Utahs, and with the Apaches, who range in the valley of the *Rio del Norte* and the mountains where we were, and became fearful that they (King and his party) had been cut off by these Indians. I could imagine no other accident to them. Leaving the camp employed with the baggage, under the command of Vincenthaler, with injunctions to follow me in three days, I set off down the river with a small party, consisting of Godey, his young nephew, Preuss, and Saunders, (colored servant.) We carried our arms, and provisions for two or three days. In the camp (left under the command of Vincenthaler) the messes only had provisions for a few meals, and a supply of five pounds of sugar to each man. If I failed to meet King my intention was to make the Mexican settlement on the *Colorado*, a little affluent of the *Rio del Norte*, about half a degree above Taos, (you will see it on my map,) and thence send back the speediest relief possible to the party under Vincenthaler.

"On the second day after leaving the camp we came upon a fresh trail of Indians—two lodges with a considerable number of animals. This did not lessen our uneasiness for our long absent people. The Indian trail, where we fell upon it, turned and went down the river, and we followed it. On the fifth day (after leaving the camp) we surprised an Indian on the Ice of the river. He proved to be a Utah, son of a Grand River chief whom we had formerly known, and he behaved towards us in a friendly manner. We encamped near them at night. By a present of a rifle, my two blankets, and other promised rewards when we should get in, I prevailed on this Indian to go with us as a guide to the Little Colorado settlement, and to take with him four of his horses to carry our little baggage. The horses were miserably poor, and could only get along at a slow walk. On the next day (the sixth of our progress) we left the Indian lodges late and travelled only some six or seven miles. About sunset we discovered a little *smoke*, in a grove of timber, off from the river, and, thinking perhaps it *might* be our express party (King and *his men*) on their return, we went to see. This was the twenty-second day since that party had left us, and the sixth since we had left the camp under Vincenthaler. We found them—three of them: Creutzfeldt, Brackenridge, and Williams—the most miserable objects I had ever beheld. I did not recognise Creutzfeldt's features, when Brackenridge brought him up and told me his name. They had been starving! King had starved to death a few days before. His remains were some six or eight miles above, near the river. By aid of the Indian horses we carried these three with us, down to the valley, to the *Pueblo* on the Little Colorado, which we reached the fourth day afterwards, (the tenth after leaving the camp on the mountains,) having travelled through snow, and on foot, one hundred and sixty miles.

"I look upon the feeling which induced

* A fork of the Colorado of the Gulf of California.

me to set out from the camp as an inspiration. Had I remained there, waiting the return of poor King's party, every man of us must have perished.

"The morning after reaching the Little Colorado *Pueblo*, (horses and supplies not being there,) Godey and I rode on to the *Rio Hondo*, and thence to *Taos*, about twenty-five miles, where we found what we needed; and the next morning Godey, with four Mexicans, thirty horses or mules, and provisions, set out on his return to the relief of Vincenthaler's party. I heard from him at the Little Colorado *Pueblo*, which he reached the same day he left me, and pressed on the next morning. On the way he received an accession of eight or ten horses, turned over to him by the orders of Major Beall, of the army, commanding officer of this northern district of New Mexico. From him I received the offer of every aid in his power, and such actual assistance as he was able to render. Some horses, which he had just recovered from the Utahs, were loaned to me, and he supplied me from the commissary's department with provisions, which I could have had nowhere else. I find myself in the midst of *friends*. I remain here with these old comrades, while Godey goes back; because it was not necessary for me to go with him, and it was necessary for me to remain, and prepare the means of resuming the expedition to California as soon as he returns with the men left behind. I expect him on Wednesday evening, the 31st instant, this being the 17th.

"Say to your father that these are my plans for the future:

"At the beginning of February (Godey having got back at that time) I shall set out for California, taking the southern route—the old route—by the *Rio Abajo*, the *Paso del Norte*, the south side of the *Gila*, entering California by the *Agua Caliente*, thence to *Los Angeles*, and immediately to San Francisco, expecting to get there in March, and hoping for your arrival in April. It is the first time I have *explored* an old road, but cannot help it now. I shall move rapidly, taking with me but a part of my party. *The survey* has been uninterrupted up to this point, and I shall carry it on consecutively.* As soon as possible after reaching California I shall go on with it. I shall then be able to draw up a map and report of the whole country, agreeably to our original plan.—Your father knows that this is an object of great desire with me. *All my other plans remain entirely unaltered.* A home in California is the first point, and that will be ready for you in April.

The National Intelligencer accompanies the following latest letter with a description of the localities mentioned by Col. Fremont. He was seeking a pass through the Rocky Mountains at the head of the Del Norte, where no traveller had ever gone before, North of the Spanish Peaks,—the usual route to Santa Fe being South of those Peaks, which are in North latitute 37½ deg. and West longitude from London 105 deg. His object was, "to survey his last line across the continent, complete his knowledge of the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and crown the labors of long explorations by showing the country between the great river and the great sea to be inhabitable by a civilized people, and practicable for a great road, and that on several lines, and which was the best. He had been seven years engaged in this great labor, and wished to complete it. He was provided with every thing to carry the men to California, and with grain to carry all the animals across all the mountains into the valleys of the tributaries of the Great Colorado of the West, where the snows would be light, wood and grass sufficient, game abundant, and the hardships of the expedition all surmounted and left behind. In two weeks he expected to be in these mild valleys. Unhappily, the guide consumed these two weeks in getting to the head of the Del Norte—a distance which only required four or five days of travel, as Col. Fremont showed in coming back. This was the cause of the first calamity—*the loss of the horses and mules.* The same guide consumed twenty-two days, when sent with the party for relief, in making the distance which Col. Fremont, (with Godey, Preuss, and a servant,) without a guide, on foot, in colder weather, deeper snows, and half famished, made in six. That was the cause of the second, the irreparable calamity—*the death of the men.*"

"TAOS, NEW MEXICO, Feb. 6, 1849.

"After a long delay, which had wearied me to the point of resolving to set out again myself, tidings have at last reached me from my ill-fated party.

"Mr. Vincent Haler came in last night, having the night before reached the Little Colorado settlement, with three or four others. Including Mr. King and Mr. Proulx, we have lost eleven of our party.

"Occurrences, since I left them, are briefly these, so far as they came within the knowledge of Mr. Haler. I say briefly, because I am now unwilling to force my mind to dwell upon the details of what has been suffered. I need reprieve from terrible contemplations. I am absolutely astonished at this persistance of misfortune—this succession of calamities which no care or vigilance of mine could foresee or prevent.

"You will remember that I had left the camp (twenty-three men) when I set off with Godey, Preuss, and my servant, in search of King and succor, with directions about the baggage, and with occupation sufficient about it to employ them for three or four days; after which they were to follow me down the river. Within that time I expected relief from King's party, if it came at all. They remained seven days, and then started, their scant provisions about exhausted, and the dead mules on the western side of the great *Sierra* buried under snow.

"Manuel—(you will remember Manuel—a Christian Indian of the Cosumne tribe, in the valley of the San Joaquin)—gave way to a feeling of despair after they had moved about two miles, and begged Vincent Haler, whom I had left in command, to shoot him. Failing to find death in that form, he turned and made his way back to the camp, intending to die there; which he doubtless soon did.

"The party moved on, and at ten miles Wise gave out—threw away his gun and blanket—and, a few hundred yards further, fell over into the snow, and died.—Two Indian boys—countrymen of Manuel—were behind. They came upon him—rolled him up in his blanket, and buried him in the snow, on the bank of the river.

"No other died that day. None the next.

"Carver raved during the night—his imagination wholly occupied with images of many things which he fancied himself to be eating. In the morning he wandered off, and probably soon died. He was not seen again.

"Sorel on this day (the fourth from the camp) laid down to die. They built him a fire, and Morin, who was in a dying condition, and snow-blind, remained with him. These two did not probably last till the next morning. That evening (I think it was) Hubbard killed a deer.

"They travelled on, getting here and there a grouse, but nothing else, the deep snow in the valley having driven off the game.

"The state of the party became desperate, and brought Haler to the determination of breaking it up, in order to prevent them from living upon each other. He told them that he had done all he could for them—that they had no other hope remaining than the expected relief—and that the best plan was to scatter, and make the best of their way, each as he could, down the river; that, for himself, if he was to be eaten, he would, at all events, be found travelling when he did die. This address had its effect. They accordingly separated.

"With Haler continued five others—Scott, Hubbard, Martin, Bacon, one other, and the two Cosumne Indian boys.

"Rohrer now became despondent, and stopped. Haler reminded him of his family, and urged him to try and hold out for their sake. Roused by this appeal to his tenderest affections, the unfortunate man moved forward, but feebly, and soon began to fall behind. On a further appeal he promised to follow, and to overtake them at evening.

"Haler, Scott, Hubbard, and Martin, now agreed that if any one of them should give out the others were not to wait for him to die, but to push on, and try and save themselves. Soon this mournful covenant had to be kept. But let me not anticipate events. Sufficient for each day is the sorrow thereof.

"At night Kerne's party encamped a few hundred yards from Haler's, with the intention, according to Taplin, to remain where they were until the relief should come, and in the mean time to live upon those who had died, and upon the weaker ones as they should die. With this party, were the three brothers Kerae, Captain Cathcart, McKie, Andrews, Stepperfeidt, and Taplin. I do not know that I have got all the names of this party.

"Ferguson and Beadle had remained together behind. In the evening Rohrer came up and remained in Kerne's party. Haler learnt afterwards from some of the party that Rohrer and Andrews wandered off the next morning and died. They say they saw their bodies.

"Haler's party continued on. After a few hours Hubbard gave out. According to the agreement he was left to die, but with such comfort as could be given him. They built him a fire and gathered him some wood, and then left him—without turning their heads, as Haler says—to look at him as they went off.

"About two miles further Scott—you remember him; he used to shoot birds for you on the frontier—he gave out. He was another of the four who had covenanted against waiting for each other. The survivors did for him as they had done for Hubbard, and passed on.

"In the afternoon the two Indian boys went ahead—blessed be these boys!—and before nightfall met Godey with the relief. He had gone on with all speed. The boys gave him the news. He fired signal guns to notify his approach. Haler heard the guns, and knew the crack of our rifles, and felt that relief had come. This night was the first of hope and joy. Early in the morning, with the first gray light, Godey was in the trail, and soon met Haler and the wreck of his party slowly advancing. I hear that they all cried together like children—these men of iron nerves and lion hearts, when dangers were to be faced or hardships to be conquered. They were all children in this moment of melted hearts. Succor was soon dealt out to these few first met; and Godey with his relief, and accompanied by Haler, who turned back, hurriedly followed the back trail in search of the living and the dead, scattered in the rear. They came to Scott first. He was yet alive, and is saved! They came to Hubbard next: he was dead, but still warm. These were the only ones of Haler's party that had been left.

"From Kerne's party, next met, they learnt the deaths of Andrews and Rohrer; and, a little further on, met Ferguson, who told them that Beadle had died the night before. All the living were found—and saved—Manuel among them—which looked like a resurrection—and reduces the number of the dead to ten—one-third of the whole party which a few days before were scaling the mountain with me, and battling with the elements twelve thousand feet in the air.

"Godey had accomplished his mission for the people: a further service had been prescribed him, that of going to the camp on the river, at the base of the great mountain, to recover the most valuable of the baggage, secreted there. With some Mexicans and pack mules he went on; and this is the last yet heard of him.

"Vincent Haler, with Martin and Bacon, all on foot, and bringing Scott on horseback, have just arrived at the outside *Pueblo* on the Little Colorado. Provisions for their support, and horses for their transport, were left for the others, who preferred to remain where they were, regaining some strength, till Godey should get back. At the latest, they would have reached the little *Pueblo* last night. Haler came on to relieve my anxieties, and did well in so doing; for I was wound up to the point of setting out again. When Godey returns I shall know from him all the circumstances sufficiently in detail to understand clearly every thing. But it will not be necessary to tell you any thing further. You have the results, and sorrow enough in reading them.

"*Evening.*—How rapid are the changes of life! A few days ago, and I was struggling through snow in the savage wilds of the upper Del Norte—following the course of the frozen river in more than Russian cold—no food—no blanket to cover me in the long freezing nights—(I had sold my two to the *Utah* for help to my men)—uncertain at what moment of the night we might be roused by the Indian rifle—doubtful, very doubtful, whether I should ever see you or friends again. Now I am seated by a comfortable fire, alone—pursuing my own thoughts—writing to you in the certainty of reaching you—a French volume of Balzac on the table—a colored print of the landing of Columbus before me—listening in safety to the raging storm without!

"You will wish to know what effect the scenes I have passed through have had upon me. In person, none. The destruction of my party, and the loss of friends, are causes of grief; but I have not been injured in body or mind. Both have been strained, and severely taxed, but neither hurt. I have seen one or the other, and sometimes both, give way in strong frames, strong minds, and stout hearts; but, as heretofore, I have come out unhurt. I believe that the remembrance of friends sometimes gives us a power of resistance which the desire to save our own lives could never call up.

"I have made my preparations to proceed. I shall have to follow the old Gila road, and shall move rapidly, and expect to be in California in March, and to find letters from home, and a supply of newspapers and documents, more welcome perhaps, because these things have a home look about them. The future occupies me. Our home in California—your arrival in April—your good health in that delightful climate—the finishing up my geographical and astronomical labors—my farming labors and enjoyments. I have written to Messrs. Mayhew & Co., agricultural warehouse, New York, requesting them to ship me immediately a threshing machine; and to Messrs. Hoe & Co., same city, requesting them to forward to me at San Francisco two runs, or sets of mill stones. The mill irons and the agricultural instruments shipped for me last autumn from New York will be at San Francisco by the time I arrive there. Your arrival in April will complete all the plans."

[These extracts in relation to Colonel Fremont's intended pursuits are given to contradict the unfounded supposition of gold projects attributed to him by some newspapers. The word *gold* is not mentioned in his letters from one end to the other, nor did he take gold mining the least into his calculation when he left Missouri on the 21st of October last, although the authentic reports brought in by Lieut. Beale, of the navy, were then in all the newspapers, and fully known to him.]

February 11.—Godey has got back. He did not succeed in recovering any of the baggage or camp furniture. Every thing was lost except some few things which I had brought down to the river. The depth of the snow made it impossible for him to reach the camp at the mountain where the men had left the baggage. Amidst the wreck I had the good fortune to save my large *alforgas*, or travelling trunk—the double one which you packed—and that was about all.

"*Santa Fe, February* 17, 1849.—In the midst of hurried movements, and in the difficult endeavor to get a *party* all started together, I can only write a line to say that I am well, and moving on to California. I *still* leave Santa Fe this evening.

"I have received here from the officers every civility and attention in their power, and have been assisted in my outfit as far as it was possible for them to do. I dine this evening with the Governor (Col. Washington,) before I follow my party. A Spanish gentleman has been engaged to go to *Albuquerque*, and purchase mules for me. From that place we go on my own animals, and expect no detention, as we follow the old Gila route, so long known, and presenting nothing new to stop for."

* With a view, among other great objects, to the Mississippi and Pacific highway.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

From the Correspondent of the N. O. Picayune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 1849.

The accounts from the gold region are both favorable and unfavorable. The whole region has been since November about two feet under snow. The real "Dorado" has not consequently been found, though it is expected to be stumbled upon every moment. The supplies of every thing are abundant; indeed, it does not require much to supply the wants of 10,000 or 15,000 men, the most that can be now concentrated in the valley of the Sacramento. A considerable quantity of gold has been found in the ravines of the Sierra Nevada. It has been picked up, and now that the people have to dig for it, they begin to back out. There is a great deal of romance in all you hear from California, and to explain the whole story:

The valley of the Sacramento has been claimed by about twenty-eight individuals, who have run out the lands upon imaginary lines based upon false grants obtained from Gov. Micheltorena since the war ended. These lands cannot be worth any thing without population, and the bubble of the gold region has been got up more to attract attention and draw immigrants on this side of the rocky mountains than for any other purpose. There have been many deserters from the army and navy, who, led away with the prospect of making a fortune, have found "the elephant," and have written in, wishing to compound matters and return to duty.—This has been refused them, and the result has been that not less than a dozen have been hung up between heaven and earth for robberies and assassinations.—Thus you have the Dorado of California, or a picture of it. Since I have gone so far, I will tell you one which I think will cap any thing you heard of during the war, not excepting the elephant.

A Hoosier purchased in this place a few days ago $5 worth of pins and needles; he carried them to Suter's Fort, and there sold $500 worth, and wrote back to a friend that he had $2000 worth on hand still.

The gold *diggins*, as they are called by Jack, are pretty much like the game "heads I win, tails you lose." If a man finds an ounce of gold, hunger obliges him to give it for a morsel to eat; so, as one told me the other day, there is no gaining any thing.

There is nothing like civil government here, nor do I believe there is a man of *sabe* enough in him in all California to form a code of laws. Every body does as he pleases, and Gen. Smith will have a pretty time of it to put things to rights now. By this time California ought to be a territory, and a civil governor appointed.

P. S. The news of Old Zack's election has been received, and was brought by me. Much joy and two terms to him, say I.

VALPARAISO, Feb'y 25, 1849.

Great was my astonishment on my arrival here, on the 14th instant, to find over $1,000,000 worth of gold from California on board vessels in the harbor, bound for the United States. I have seen $250,000 worth in bars and washings, the proceeds of two cargoes, the Undine and the Virginia's. More than two thousand people belonging to this port have taken passports and gone to California. The shores of the Pacific are becoming depopulated, as well as the Polynesian Isles. It is difficult to get places to sleep in at San Francisco, and living is very dear. Houses are being constructed here to be consigned to Ware & Smith for sale. Several have been sent and sold for 300 per cent. profit. Lots there which cost $17 and $38, have been sold at $5,000, and houses built upon them. Indeed, it is difficult to get a good location at any price.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS AT THE WEST.

ST. JOSEPH, (Mo.) April 2, 1849.

The immense emigration to California by this route has given an impetus to business in the towns of Independence, Westport, Weston, and St. Joseph, unprecedented by that of any past season.—The taverns and boarding houses are crowded to their utmost capacity, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the new comer is enabled to obtain quarters—many, for the want of other lodgings, being obliged to accommodate themselves in uncovered wagons and unoccupied outhouses. As near as can be ascertained 2,500 persons are already at these points—by far the greater number being at Independence and St. Joseph—while every boat that arrives from below adds largely to this number.

Back Again!—We see in the streets quite a number of gentlemen gold diggers who mounted the California hobby in a hurry, but are now glad to get off again. They got as far on their pilgrimage as that terrible half-way house Panama, and there they had a glimpse of the "elephant;" but rather than accompany the animal as far as El Dorado, they sensibly concluded to come back to Gotham again, some of them in the same vessels which carried them out. Some of these gentry inform us that they are entirely cured of the "gold fever," and are now half disposed to throw away their "washbowls" and go to work for an honest living here in a Christian country and among Christian men.—*N. Y. Express.*

A MEXICAN CARRIAGE.—One of the California emigrants writes as follows from Panama:—

Yesterday, for the first time, we saw a wheeled carriage in this city. What does your fancy imagine this wonder was? I must tell you. We were first startled by a thundering clatter over the pavement, like twenty crockery stores coming to pieces. We rushed to the balcony and beheld a pair of oxen, yoked by the horns, dragging along a cart holding eighteen water-cans of five gallons each, the wheels made of solid mahogany, and rimmed with thin iron hoops. It was evidently new, and a novelty among the Panamians, who stared at it as long as did the Yankees. This is the only carriage in this city of 9,000 inhabitants.

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

A SENATOR INSTRUCTED TO RESIGN.

We fear that Senator Butler, of South Carolina, will be found to have perfectly understood the character of the Northern portion of the political party with which he acts, when he foretold, in August last, that the Northern portion of either party that might be defeated in November, would go over to the Free Soilers. Our readers have already been advised of various facts which show the tendency of events to verify that remarkable prophecy.

First, there was the election of the Abolitionist, Salmon P. Chase, by the Ohio Legislature, as a Senator of the United States, which was effected by a coalition of the Democratic and Free Soil members, against the Whigs, who voted for Mr. Ewing, the present Secretary of the Interior. Over that election rejoiced, not merely the Northern supporters of Gen. Cass, but even the *Washington Union;* and what sort of an election it was, may be judged by the following statement of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, the principal organ of the extreme Abolitionists:—

"In 1843 Messrs. Chase and Lewis published a call for an Abolition Convention at Columbus. The Convention met, and among its doings, it adopted the following resolution, which was proposed by Mr. Chase *in propria personæ:*

"*Resolved*, That we hereby give it to be distinctly understood, by this Nation and the World, that the *Abolitionists*, considering that the strength of our cause lies in its righteousness, and our hopes for it in our conformity to the laws of God, and our support for the rights of man, we owe to the sovereign Ruler of the Universe as a proof of our allegiance to Him, in all our civil relations and offices, whether as friends, citizens, or as public functionaries, sworn to support the constitution of the United States, *to regard and treat the third clause of that instrument, whenever applied in the case of a fugitive slave,* AS NULL AND VOID, *and consequently as forming no part of the constitution of the United States,* WHENEVER WE ARE CALLED UPON TO SUPPORT IT."

In Ohio, therefore, it is manifest that the "natural allies" have completely fulfilled Mr. Butler's prediction of their going over to the Free Soilers. Of the late events in Connecticut and New York city, we need not now speak particularly. It is established, that the Cass Democrats made a full and formal surrender to the Free Soil faction; and here, too, the coalition was approved by the *Washington Union.*

But another very remarkable manifestation has been recently made on the part of the Democracy of another Northern State, to which we wish now to call the special attention of our readers. They are aware that Mr. Walker, a Senator from Wisconsin, a Virginian by birth, has acquired some reputation by proposing the measure, known as "Walker's amendment," which would have been satisfactory to the South. The course of that gentleman was undoubtedly creditable and well deserving of Southern approbation; but what return has he received from the "natural allies" of Wisconsin, for his willingness to accede to a measure which would have settled the territorial question without giving a victory to either the South or the North?

In the Wisconsin House of Assembly, which is largely Democratic, the following resolutions have been passed by a vote of 42 to 9:—

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, That the course of the Hon. I. P. Walker, one of the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States, in presenting and voting for an amendment to the General Appropriation bill, providing for a government in California and New Mexico west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territories, has violated his oft repeated as well as his solemn written pledges given before his election, on that subject, and outraged the feelings, and misrepresented those who elected him to that station, and has openly violated the instructions contained in the resolutions passed by this body on the subject of slavery, at its present session: Therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. Walker is hereby instructed immediately to resign his seat in the United States Senate.

Resolved, That Hon. Henry Dodge, our other Senator, in voting against the proposition of Mr. Walker, as he did on the 20th of February last, has represented the views and wishes of his constituents on that subject, for which we express to him our most cordial approval of his course.

In the Senate, some milder resolutions were first adopted, but finally those of the House were passed, ayes 10, noes 6; and Mr. Walker, therefore, finds himself positively instructed to resign the seat to which this same Legislature, a short time ago, re-elected him for six years. This result will serve to teach the South how much reliance may be placed upon the race of "Northern men with Southern principles," "Natural Allies," *et id omne genus.*

In addition to the above evidences of the humbuggery of the Locofocos on this subject, we may remark, that we believe every Locofoco paper in the South rejoiced at the union of their party in favor of Van Shaick, the abolition candidate for Mayor of New York. That is, they rejoiced as long as there was a hope of his election. His defeat essentially changed their views.

State Debt of Alabama.—The gross amount of the debt of the State of Alabama is estimated at $9,207,555 55, from which is to be deducted the good assets of the Bank of the State, $2,207,534, and the debt is reduced to $7,000,021 55. The annual interest on this debt, payable in New York and London, is $471,507 80. Some of the Alabama papers propose that the State shall purchase her own bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, and thus pay her debt with some three million five hundred thousand dollars, while others oppose all measures of compromise or repudiation.

An Important Invention.—We learn from the Scientific American, that Mr. W. Frœblich, engineer in the navy yard, at Washington, has invented an apparatus, which is *radically self-acting*, to prevent rail road collisions. He has executed an operative model, which demonstrates that even in the event of two trains meeting at full speed, it will operate without the help of engineer and firemen; and prevent a dangerous collision. He has taken measures to secure a patent, and is now ready, we are informed, to enter upon negotiations with rail road companies on reasonable terms.

Candidates for office in Arkansas appear to be in bad credit with the newspaper proprietors. The Batesville Eagle has this notice: "For announcing a candidate *five dollars*, which may be discharged by $2 in advance."

It is much easier praising men into virtue, than abusing them out of vice. The experiment of kicking and cuffing people into religion has seldom proved successful.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

J. Prescott Hall, of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern district of New York.

Charles Bingham, of Alabama, to be Marshal for the Southern district of Alabama.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Philip Greely, Jr., to be Collector for the district of Boston.

Samuel J. Peters, to be Collector for the district of New Orleans.

Benjamin S. Hawley, to be Collector for the district of Apalachicola, Florida.

Philip Hone, to be Naval Officer for the district of New York.

Robert B. Stille, to be Naval Officer for the district of New Orleans.

Manuel J. Garcia, to be Surveyor for the district of New Orleans.

Appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury.

John W. Crockett, to be a Commissioner to superintend building the new Custom House, New Orleans.

"TEMPORA MUTANTUR."

That very consistent gentleman, the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, is, just about this time, one of the most violent enemies of proscription whom it is possible to find. Not a head falls but it seems to grieve him to the very heart, and to make him suffer almost as much as though it were his own. In an article published a few weeks since, under the bloody caption of the "axe in motion," he gives a string of appointments and removals, as a proof of the ruthless and persecuting spirit of this Administration. The Raleigh Register presents as a commentary upon this jeremiad, the following precious *morceau*, which appeared in the Standard, at a time when President Polk was actually making the heads fly:

"Truly the poisoned cup is coming back to Whig lips! No Democrat denies that Mr. Polk is making removals. He is turning out Whigs and Tylerites, who brought their powers into conflict with the freedom of elections, and putting in their places capable and faithful Democrats.—This he was bound to do—this he is doing—and this he will continue to do. But he is not proscribing. He found in office many persons who were either corrupt or incompetent, and, without passing any judgment upon their opinions as freemen, he dispensed and is dispensing with their services, and filling up their places with such as he believes will approve themselves faithful and competent public servants. And is this to be denounced as offence? Is a Chief Magistrate, elected to take care of the public funds, and to administer the laws rigidly and righteously, to be condemned and denounced because he asserts and exercises the liberty of choosing his own agents, and of putting into practice *the salutary rule of rotation in office?*"

"And is this to be denounced as an offence?" "We thank thee, Jew, for that word." Offence! Why you seemed to think at that time, that it was the most virtuous of all possible proceeding. If it was no offence in Mr. Polk, we should like to know how it can be made out to be one in Gen. Taylor. "Sauce for the goose, sauce for the gander."

Richmond Whig.

THE HOWL.

The Locofoco press has raised a horrid howl over what it pleases to term "the proscription of the Taylor Administration." Faithless and brawling officials, who brought the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of election, and did every thing in their power to prevent the election of Gen. Taylor by the people of the country, are bidden to pack their traps and abandon the stalls that they have disgraced, and they whine and howl as though they were the most injured and persecuted patriots that the world ever saw! Was there ever impudence equal to theirs? Before the election they had no idea that their troops could be routed in the approaching contest. They held a meeting [at Washington] over which one of them presided while others acted as secretaries, at which the following Resolves were passed:

"*Resolved*, That we congratulate the Democracy of the country upon the brilliant victory now foreshadowing itself which is to crown their efforts in the present canvass—a victory over Federalism in its most dangerous form—that of concealment of principles and false pretences, and a victory over abolitionism, (the ally of Federalism,) which is now raising its fratricidal hand against our common country, the Constitution and our glorious Union.

Resolved, That believing in the maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," we warn our Democratic friends to be vigilant and active, that the Federal party, abandoning all hope of success upon honest efforts, have resorted to the most monstrous system of fraud which has ever disgraced that party, blackened as are their records of infamy.

"*Resolved*, That we treat with contempt and scorn the impotent and ridiculous threats of the minions of Taylorism towards those officers of the government who chose to exercise their rights as citizens, that neither the threatened lash of their master, the glitter of his bayonets, the baying of his bloodhounds, nor the bullying of his whippers in, can frighten or intimidate freemen."

Little did they then think that the day of reckoning was so nigh at hand. But it has come; and General Taylor will be wanting in his duty to the country, if he does not make every head of them walk the plank. All that we fear is that some of them will be suffered to escape.

N. C. Argus.

The Polk administration removed hundreds and hundreds of Whigs merely on account of their political opinions; and the editor of the Washington Union, who all the while was the Government organ, never uttered one word against the policy, but, on the contrary, daily extolled, in general terms, all the acts of the Administration as eminently patriotic and wise. It was his daily and hourly business to applaud every thing done by the Administration.

A very pretty old gentleman indeed, to step forward now and preach against partisan proscription, under the pretence that he has been always and consistently opposed to it!—*Louisville Journal.*

Has the World a tail?—"Pa, has the world got a tail?" asked an urchin of its father. "No, child," replied the old 'un, impatiently, "how could it have one when it is round?" "Well," persisted the heir, "why does the papers say, 'so wags the world,' if it aint got no tail to wag?"—"Your ma wants you," replied the nonplused daddy.

With an infatuation which is without a parallel, some Locofocos of Tennessee, nominated the redoubtable Gen. Pillow as a candidate for Governor. With his usual caution, the General declines,

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

We subjoin the manifesto of Galletti, President of the Republic of Rome. From the recollections which it revives, as well as the emotions which it cannot fail to excite, it must be regarded as the most remarkable document of this singular era. The Republic of Rome revived in the 19th century! The homes of the Scipios and the Tullies, made once more not unworthy of their illustrious proprietors. The eagles of her who was once Mistress of all the world, though shorn of their plumage, once more spreading their wings in the light of an Italian sun! The Republic is, of course, but a shadow; but the revival even of that majestic shadow makes a sensible impression upon the imagination of mankind.

The overthrow of Papal power in Rome seems to be the proper pendant to the restoration of the Republic, and like it, is one of the most remarkable occurrences of the age.—*Richmond Whig.*

MANIFESTO OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC TO ALL NATIONS.

A new nation presents itself to you, to solicit and to offer friendly feeling, respect, and fraternity. The nation, that formerly was the most illustrious one on the face of the earth, presents itself to you as a new one. But between the ancient grandeur and this insurrection, the Papal power stood for upwards of a thousand years.—People of Europe, we knew each other when the name of the people of Rome inspired terror; we have known each other when our name excited pity. You may abhor the memory of that age of dominion and violence, but you cannot condemn us to excite forever the pity of the world.—Which of you would wish to be pitied? The people of the Roman State have determined to reform their political constitution, and have created a Republic; and before this great act of the imprescriptible sovereignty of the people, the past is destroyed and vanishes. The people have willed it. Who is above the people? God alone; but God created the people for liberty. The people have willed it, and they need not seek the justification for the past; their reason is anterior to every human act. But, if we turn our eyes to the past, we may with tranquility contemplate the ruins of the Papal power, much more so than the latter, when it contemplated the ruins of our ancient political greatness.—The history of Italy was a tale of sorrow, and a large portion of it was ascribed to the Papal power. And notwithstanding, when the Pope came forward and placed the cross on the national banner, the world saw that the Italians were ready to forget the faults of the Holy See, and the revolution began in the name of a Pope. But that was the touchstone of what a Pope could or could not do. The predecessors of the last sovereign had been too cautious to attempt the trial, and their power was measured only by the misery entailed upon the people. The last sovereign was the first to risk the attempt, and wished to stop when he discovered that he had revealed a terrible truth, namely, the impotency of the Papal power to render the Italian nation free, independent and glorious; he wished to withdraw from the work; but it was too late, for Papacy had judged itself. It is hence that the downfall of Popery has been so near its glory; the glory of the Papal power was the northern light that precedes darkness. We still hoped; but a system of reaction was the answer that came from the Papal power. Reaction fell; the Pope at first dissembled, saw the tranquility of the people, and fled; and in his flight he bore with him the certainty of exciting civil war; he violated the political constitution, left us without a government, repelled the messengers of the people, fomented discord, then threw himself into the arms of the most ferocious enemy of Italy, and excommunicated the people! These facts sufficiently show that the Papal sovereignty neither could, nor would, modify itself; and nothing was left but to bear or destroy it. It was destroyed. If the liberality of kings, or the toleration of nations, had placed the Papal power in the city of the Scipios and Cæsars, instead of in the heart of France, or on the banks of the Danube or the Thames, was that a reason for depriving the Italians of all the rights common to nations—the country and liberty?—and if it be true that the possession of a temporal sovereignty be necessary to the spiritual power of the Pontificate, although it was not on such a condition that Jesus Christ promised immortality to his Church, was Rome then destined to become the patrimony of the Pope, and be so forever?—Rome, the patrimony of a sovereignty, that to subsist was forced to oppress, and to be glorious was forced to fall! And, as a patrimony of Papacy, was Rome to be the permanent cause of the ruin of Italy? Rome, whose traditions, who name, nay, whose ruins, so loudly speak of liberty and patriotism? Provoked, and abandoned to ourselves, we have effected the revolution without spilling a drop of blood—we have re-edified almost without letting the sound of demolition be heard—we have completely uprooted the sovereignty of the Popes, after having patiently submitted to it for so many ages—not from any hatred of Papacy, but from love of our country. When a revolution has been effected with such morality of purpose and means, it is at once proved that this people did not deserve to be under the sway of Papacy, but was worthy of being its own master—worthy of the Republic. It is worthy, therefore, of being admitted into the great family of nations, and of obtaining your friendship and esteem. The Roman republic will bear stamp of its origin. It will make a free people defend the religious independence of the Pontiff, to whom the religion of a republican people will be worth more than a few roods of territory. The Roman republic proposes to apply the laws of morality and universal charity to the line of conduct it intends to follow, and to the developement of its political life. For the Assembly,

The President, G. GALLETTI.

Rome, March 2.

Siamese Twins—Surgical Operation.—The Siamese twins, who have been living some years with wives and children, on their own plantation in North Carolina, are said to be on their way to New York to embark for Europe, with a view to consult the most eminent surgeons on the practicability of an operation to divide the ligament that binds them together.—It is farther said that one of their sisters had been adopted into the family of the Emperor of Siam.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

The State's Commissioners for the management of this Road, consisting of the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller, made, as we are informed, during the past week, a tour of observation along the line to Gaston and back again, examining the repairs that are being made, the Depots, Warehouses, &c., and express a very favorable opinion of the efficiency and energy of the President, and of the prompt attention and accommodating disposition of the Train Agents and Officers generally. The new iron, commencing at Gaston, has been laid down for about 14 miles and the work is still progressing. Such of the old as is taken up and found to be fit for use, is employed in repairing other parts, so as to have all the new iron together. The Locomotives are in good order, the trips are performed regularly and in good time, freight delivered without delay, and every thing going on quite satisfactorily.—*Raleigh Register.*

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.—We learn from Captain Potter, one of the delegates from this town, that, agreeably to previous notice, the general meeting of the Stockholders of the above work took place at Pittsborough, on Saturday last the 14th inst. The meeting was very well attended, some 90 or $95,000 of individual stock being represented, either personally or by proxy. There is now only a very small sum wanting to complete the whole amount of stock, we believe of over $10,000 in all, and it is confidently believed that the deficit will be made up in a short time.

After the organization of the meeting on the 14th, we learn that the Company was organized by the appointment of officers as follows:

SPENCE MCCLENAHAN, President.
E. J. HOWZE, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. B. THOMPSON, Engineer.

Directors.

Isaac Clegg, A. S. McNeill, } On behalf of the State.
Peter Evans, Sen., John H. Haughton, Thomas Hill, } On behalf of individuals.

A resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the Directors to proceed forthwith in the construction of the improvements contemplated by the charter.

We learn that the meeting was animated by the best spirit, and that the most harmony prevailed in its deliberations. No doubt can now be entertained of a certain and speedy construction of this great work, and it would be difficult to place a limit to the advantages likely to accrue to all parts of the country interested in its progress. To this place its respective advantages are almost incalculable and our people will unanimously say it God speed!—*Wilmington Journal.*

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.—We learn that the contracts for the grading of this Road were let out at Whiteville, on Monday last the 16th inst., under the supervision of Mr. Fleming, Resident Engineer. The entire distance from Livingston Creek to Whiteville, and a large portion between the latter place and the State line, was taken on favorable terms.

The location of the entire Road was finished on Tuesday last.

Wilmington Journal.

The Turpentine Trees.—Very much to our regret we hear from various quarters of this section of the State, that the insect which was last year so destructive to the Turpentine trees has re-commenced its ravages of them. Its operations were suspended during the cold of winter, and hopes were entertained that the severe frosts would put an end to the whole noxious race, but these hopes have proved futile it seems, and an extensive branch of profitable labor will again suffer severely.

Wilmington Chronicle.

We are happy to state that the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to take his departure from this city for his home in North Carolina.

National Intelligencer.

Newspaper Consistency.—The consistency of many of the Southern *twelves* is beautifully exemplified by the contents of their own columns. After every leader, in which they lustily incite non-intercourse with the North, and every week, follows a regular series of puffs on Northern newspapers—with their advertising columns groan beneath the prospectuses of the same identical papers! Verily, if they do not break themselves down, they will be entitled to the merit of putting the best means in use for the effectuation of that purpose. "Out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee, wicked scribbler."—*N. C. Argus.*

Marriage by Railroad.—The Mexican family that was sojourning at the Broadway Hotel last week, says our friend George, left on Sunday in the cars, for Sandusky city. While at the hotel, a little love affair sprang up between the daughter—a beautiful girl—of Mr. Bocanegra and a Mr. Eckley, a young gentleman who resides in the city of New York. On board of the cars he made a proposal, which was accepted, and anxious to have the nuptial knot tied, he induced the urbane Mr. Doherty, the conductor, to stop the train for a few minutes at Morrow, to make the twain one flesh.

The party alighted, a minister was called in, and the happy couple were united in the bonds of wedlock. Congratulations were passed, the bell of the locomotive rang, the party once more took their seats, and were whizzed away at the rate of twenty miles an hour. This is what might be called almost a marriage by railroad.

Cincinnati Times.

Heavy Business.—An Albany paper mentions the name of a firm in that city, who have during the past year done a business amounting to $1,100,000. That will do very well for such a place as Albany, but we can count a number of mercantile houses in this city, which would think very little of selling that amount in the course of a year, large as it is.

Phila. North American.

Wm. H. Harrison, a grandson of President Harrison, and well known in Cincinnati as a highly promising young man, who accompanied Col. Webb's California party on their way to the gold region, was of the number who died of the cholera on the Rio Grande.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1849.

THE STATE SUBSCRIPTION.—The Treasurer of the State of North Carolina has made the first subscription of $40,000 to our Plank Road, as authorized and required by the Charter. When the remainder of the conditional subscriptions are made absolute, he will subscribe $80,000 more.

WHO IS THE WRITER?—The Wilmington Commercial, (that willing receptacle of all *such* stories about Fayetteville,) contains a letter written in this place on *Sunday* the 15th, giving an account of the organization of the Plank Road Company, and closing with the following statements:—

"The election of officers has not given general satisfaction, and some are offering to sell their stock at half price now."

This letter has excited "general" remark here, and a "general" inquiry as to its author. But he keeps particularly dark. Perhaps it is scarcely necessary to say, that the election of the officers by large majorities, and without any solicitation on their part, is evidence that they *are* "generally" satisfactory; and we may add, that if the writer will produce his stockholders who are willing to sell out at half price, we will insure that they shall be accommodated.

HON. WM. B. SHEPARD.—Without meaning to anticipate that reply which we presume Mr. Stanly will make to Mr. Shepard's late publication, we feel it'a duty to expose one of Mr. Shepard's remarkable errors in regard to the course of two other gentlemen, on a subject which seems to be lugged in, head and ears, to give point to that with which it had, even if true, no connection.—We allude to the following passage in the Reply of Mr. Shepard:—

"Nor was it the first time in the history of the legislation of North Carolina, that gentlemen have been selected to represent the interests of the State, whose feelings were lukewarm, and who rather obstructed than advanced these interests. A similar state of things existed in our Legislature in 1840, which resulted in the loss of Mr. Clay's land bill; which, if it were now the law of the land, would furnish North Carolina ample means to execute all her cherished works of internal improvements, without resorting to the precarious resource of taxes, upon an impoverished people."

It is remarkable that Mr. Shepard should revert to an election in which he was himself a candidate for Senator; in which his aspirations were defeated; and in which he publicly, in his place in the Legislature, assailed his party for the choice of Messrs. Mangum and Graham over himself. One would suppose that he would take especial pains to inform himself as to the course of his successful rivals on a question in which he professes to feel so deep an interest; and that he would be careful not to misrepresent them. Yet so it is that there is *not the slightest foundation for his assertion that the Land Bill was lost through any fault of either Mr. Mangum or Mr. Graham.* Their course in regard to it, as the Journal of the Senate will show, was identical with that of Mr. Clay himself. The measure was lost by the defection and veto of Mr. Tyler, against the efforts of our Senators to sustain it.

The bill, as it passed, provided for a suspension of the distribution of the Land Fund whenever the duties on imports should be raised above 20 per cent. This was no part of Mr. Clay's plan, but was insisted on by the Whig Senators from Virginia, Georgia, and Mississippi, who would not have voted for it without this provision, and without their votes it would have been lost. Mr. Clay and the friends of the bill were therefore compelled either to accept of that provision or to abandon the measure altogether. They very naturally chose the lesser evil. At the very next Session of Congress, 1842, it was found to be indispensable to raise the Tariff above 20 per cent.—But along with this, Congress repealed the Section of the Land bill which suspended, in that event, the distribution of the Land Fund. This repeal was voted for by our Senators; but was twice vetoed by Mr. Tyler. Even after all this, Mr. Graham himself moved an amendment to the Tariff, to provide for the Distribution as before. He was not willing, (as he had occasion to explain some years ago when somebody else misrepresented him on this very point,) that Congress should, on a question of that sort, yield to the President, and he thought the time had come to apply to him the old principle of English liberty, that supplies should depend upon the Executive's granting the measures demanded for the public weal.

This brief narrative shows how utterly unjust, to Messrs. Graham and Mangum, and to the Whig party, is this imputation of Mr. Shepard. And we think that no one, even of the most devoted friends of Mr. Shepard, can fail to see and to deplore, not only the recklessness but the extreme indelicacy of these assaults upon gentlemen whose grievous fault it has been, to be *preferred* by the Whig party over the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard for Senator in the Congress of the United States.

"A LITTLE MORE GRAPE."—Whilst our hand is in, we find it impossible any longer to resist the inclination to comment upon a few other points in Mr. Shepard's "Reply," published last week.

Mr. Shepard has, apparently for the purpose of withdrawing attention from the unpleasant predicament in which he has placed himself in the controversy with Mr. Stanly, essentially changed his ground in the Reply. He has gone off into a labored attack upon Mr. Badger's course in the Senate; and now pretends that objection to that course was the cause of his voting against Mr. Badger. This is evidently an afterthought. For Mr. Stanly stated distinctly, in his letter of the 15th March, (published in this paper of the 27th March,) that when he waited on Mr. Shepard, as a Committee of the Whig Caucus, during the session of the Legislature, to ascertain whether Mr. Shepard would vote for the nominee of the party for Senator, "Mr. Shepard did complain of Mr. Badger *personally*, but *said nothing about the Compromise bill.* He did not say he would not vote for Mr. Badger, but said, as he did afterwards several times, he 'hoped to be able to act with his friends.'" Now, Mr. Shepard, in his Reply, has not attempted to deny this statement. Therefore he admits that he told Mr. Stanly so—admits that at that time he was personally unfriendly to Mr. Badger—that at that time he had no complaint to make of Mr. Badger's course on the Compromise bill (for that would have been a forcible and a reputable reason to give if it had existed.) What he told Mr. Stanly then was either true or false. If false, nothing more need be said. If true, as doubtless it was, then his real motive for voting against Mr. Badger was personal ill-will, and he stands convicted of regulating his public conduct, not by considerations affecting the public good, but by personal resentments. And he further stands convicted of *now* assigning a reason for his conduct which did not exist at the time of action. These are conclusions which result inevitably from the reasonable supposition that Mr. Shepard spoke truly to Mr. Stanly in December last.

But again: Mr. Shepard undertakes to state *from memory* the provisions of the Compromise bill. "I have not the bill within my reach, (says he,) but I think I can state its meaning very accurately." This strikes us as being a very loose way of doing a very important thing. And he has performed his self-imposed task loosely enough. He falsifies the provisions of the bill in several important particulars. For instance;—Mr. Shepard says, that the bill prohibited territorial legislatures from passing any law either to prohibit or establish slavery. This is not the language or spirit of the bill, which, (applying, not to *all* the territories, as Mr. Shepard asserts, but only to California and New Mexico, in which slavery did not exist and was forbidden by law,) forbade the passing of any law *"respecting* slavery,"—the effect of which prohibition, since slavery was previously abolished there, must necessarily have been to perpetuate its non-existence, and to deprive the slaveholder of any possible control over his slave if he should carry one there. "The duty of non-interference," which Mr. Shepard claims as a merit in the bill, was here a surrender of the whole ground by the South.

Mr. Shepard says, the bill contained a provision to keep in force the laws of the territory of Oregon until three months after the first meeting of the territorial legislature. But he forgot to add, that this provision applied to Oregon *only*, leaving the laws of California and New Mexico (those prohibiting slavery included,) to remain in force perpetually.

Speaking of the action of the Senate on the bill, Mr. Shepard says, (again trusting to his most deceptive memory,) that only Messrs. Underwood and Benton, from slave States, voted with Mr. Badger against the bill. The fact is, that Mr. Benton voted *for* the bill, and that Messrs. Bell, Metcalfe and Underwood voted with Mr. Badger against it. Mr. Shepard's "memory" forgot Messrs. Bell and Metcalfe entirely, and reversed Mr. Benton's position. Of Mr. Underwood, Mr. Shepard affirms, that he (Mr. U.) said his State, Kentucky, "was desirous of getting rid of slavery." This of course is thrown in for the purpose of showing that Mr. Badger was voting along with one who was indifferent to the exclusion of slavery. And yet, no man took higher or more decided ground in debate on this very bill, and the Oregon bill, in favor of the South, than this same Mr. Underwood, as his published speeches show. As to Mr. Benton, Mr. Shepard says, he "is known to be peculiar," —and therefore, by inference, no safe leader for a Southern Senator on this question. Well, since it is shown that Mr. Badger did not follow him, Mr. Shepard should confess that this is an evidence that Mr. Badger was right.

Mr. Shepard says, "It is the opinion of some of our ablest Constitutional lawyers, including Mr. Webster, that Congress has no right to acquire foreign territory." But Mr. Badger quoted, in his speech on the Compromise bill, the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, that Congress *has* the right. Which, therefore, shall a law-abiding man respect and obey, "the opinion of some of our ablest Constitutional lawyers," or the solemn decision of the Supreme Court? We doubt not, that except in a case where his own personal ambition was concerned, Mr. Shepard would go with Mr. Badger for the decision, and against the opinion.

Mr. Shepard says that "Mr. Badger is a Southern man with Northern principles," because he admits the *power* of Congress, (whilst he denies its *justice,*) to exclude slavery from the territories. Perhaps it did not occur to him, in making this ridiculous charge, how seriously he would weaken the South, by showing that opposition to the Compromise bill renders those who entertain it obnoxious to such a charge. To say nothing of thousands of plain common sense citizens, and of a majority of the Whig press of the South, we may mention Messrs Bell, Underwood, Metcalfe, Outlaw, Donnell, Stephens, Toombs, and a number of other Southern members who voted in Congress against the bill. Are these all "Southern men with Northern principles" or is it Mr. Badger only? But if these be all "Southern men with Northern principles," so must be all the great and good men who, in 1819, voted for the Missouri Compromise, which positively prohibited slavery North of a certain line, and only *impliedly* tolerated it South of that line. So indeed must be Mr. Shepard himself, who introduced a resolution into the Legislature declaring a willingness that the Missouri Compromise should be established.—That line expressly excludes slavery from a large portion of territory. Either, then, he himself thinks Congress has the power to do this, and so agrees with Mr. Badger, or else he is "willing" that Congress shall violate the Constitution;—and if so, he is a Southern man with no principles.

But we think that Mr. Shepard has himself shown the gross injustice of this imputation against Mr. Badger. In his speech in the Senate on the 16th of January last, he said, (as deliberately written out by himself,) "I believe him [Mr. Badger] to be a gentleman of great talents and the strictest integrity." Now Mr. Badger says in his speech on the Compromise bill, that his sole ground of opposition to the bill is, that it will exclude the South. Mr. Badger's integrity being admitted by Mr. Shepard, is an admission of the sincerity of this statement. Of course he does not believe the assertion he now makes, which excludes the idea of integrity.

Upon the whole, we think no impartial man can come to any other conclusion, than that Mr. Shepard voted against Mr. Badger upon grounds of personal ill-will, and personal ambition; and that being ashamed to admit such motives, he now asserts a public motive which had no existence.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn from the Asheville Messenger, that the Iron manufactured at the Davidson River Works, in Henderson county, in quantity about a ton each week, is of the most excellent quality. The Messenger is surprised that more people in that region do not engage in the manufacture, for there is a good home demand, and proper facilities for transportation would add thereto.

A writer in the Salisbury Watchman, from the new county of Watauga, says that he writes from "*a mountain of Iron!* Yes sirs, a mountain of Iron Ore!! esteemed by men of science to be the *richest* in the world!! and when wrought the finest,—excepting perhaps a solitary mine in the North of Europe, from which most, if not all, the fine cutlery is manufactured. I have looked about this mountain some, and wherever an incision has been made in it, the appearance is nearly the same, showing that the supply is inexhaustible,—around me is much fine water power—the greatest abundance of timbers—and two or three forges going into operation, but *no roads* as yet into our State except a very bad one across the Limnville Mountain. My neighbors, Caldwell, Burke, Wilkes, and others, prefer this Iron to common steel, for many purposes, and would use it extensively if they could more easily get supplies."

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian states that Messrs. Caldwell & Harrison have found another "pocket" at their gold mine in Union county, which yielded 1000 pennyweights of gold. At the Dunn Mine, about 10 miles from Charlotte, Messrs. Elms & Irwin are obtaining some very rich ore. The proprietors are putting up machinery which they expect to produce from 12 to 1500 dollars per week. Near this Mine, Wm. L. Davidson, Esq., has opened some rich veins, from which he has taken ore worth from 3 to 10 dollars per bushel. "These, (adds the Jeffersonian,) are some of the mines in our immediate vicinity, and we are perfectly justified in saying that at no former period in the history of North Carolina, has such an extensive field presented itself for the profitable employment of capital in mining operation. So far as we can learn upon inquiry, all the mines in the State are *paying well,* while new and rich veins are being discovered every day.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Europa has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

She brought half a million of dollars in specie, and more is coming, which can well be spared, as the bank of England has $76,000,000 in its vaults.

Cotton had been depressed, and fell ½; but favorable advices from India, and the hope of a settlement of one of the wars on the continent, had revived trade, and cotton recovered former quotations, viz: 4¾ for Fair Uplands, Middling do. 4¼. Sales of the last two weeks about 50,000 bales.

Breadstuffs depressed; owing to large importations. Flour 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.

Three battles had been fought between the Austrians and Prince Charles Albert, which resulted in the total defeat and flight of the later, who had abdicated in favor of his son, and taken refuge in Madrid or Lisbon. He fought desperately. The Austrians had 50,000 men engaged, and the Peidmontese a greater number. This result will end the war, it is supposed, and Modena, Tuscany and Rome will succumb. The Pope will probably return to Rome.

Another battle had taken place in India between the British and Sikhs, in which the latter were defeated. The English funds rose in consequence.

In France, things look tranquil and encouraging. The President and Cabinet had refused to interfere in the affairs of Piedmont.

The King of Prussia has been elected, by the Frankfort Parliament, Emperor of Germany.—Some fear that this will produce war between Prussia and Austria and Russia.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.—The friends of the Central Rail Road held a meeting at Raleigh on Thursday last—the Hon. James Iredell presiding. Speeches were delivered by the Chairman, and by Wm. Boylan, Gov. Morehead, Mr. Senator Thomas of Davidson, and Dr. McClenahan of Chatham.

Delegates were directed to be appointed to the Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 14th of June. The opening of Books for Subscriptions was postponed till May County Court, when another meeting will be held.

It was resolved, says the Register, that the Road "*shall be built without delay.*" And be built it must! adds the Register. State pride, State reputation, and State interest, imperatively demand it.

THE RAIL ROAD FROM WELDON TO PORTSMOUTH.—Many of the travelling public will be glad to learn that contracts for sills, bridge timber, &c., have already been made for the re-construction of this road; and that it is expected to be in readiness for travel within a year from this time, laid with T rail.

"STRANGE PROPOSITION."—"ANNEXATION OF NORFOLK TO NORTH CAROLINA."—Under these captions the Richmond Times and Whig notice a deliberate and earnest proposition of the Norfolk Herald to unite that city to North Carolina! The idea originates in an all-ged want of ability and disposition in the State of Virginia to foster the commerce of Norfolk, and a confidence that North Carolina, (from which already the trade of Norfolk is mainly derived,) would be able to promote her prosperity, and would take pride in doing it. "We must look farther South than Virginia, (says the Herald,) if we expect Norfolk to be substantially benefited by railroads; and if we cannot be annexed to North Carolina, we must form our back country connection with her great Central railroad which is the sheet anchor of our hopes, and to take refuge under her maternal wing, whether she adopts us or not. To this end, all that can at present be done by Norfolk, should be directed exclusively to rebuilding the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, and connecting it with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad—and then, if more can be done, let it be to aid North Carolina in the glorious work for which her last legislature deserves to be immortalized, and to which Norfolk must look, as the chief, if not the only source, of her future prosperity."

The Richmond Times speaks of the proposition as a thing "utterly out of all question," and flatters the Herald with the hope of great things soon to accrue to Norfolk from the trade and improvements of Virginia. The Whig is equally confident of a speedy improvement in the condition of Norfolk, and is "opposed to surrendering as much of the soil of Virginia as would bury a man."

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. See advertisement.

TELEGRAPH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Telegraph Company between Washington City and New York have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last three months.

There is a general desire among the Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, to know when they will have one of those dividends of 50 per cent. which were promised them when they were urged to subscribe? They would even be glad to have 4 per cent.; or in truth they would be glad if the President and Directors would vouchsafe to give them any idea of the condition of the Company, which they have never yet been favored with.

We would suggest to the Stockholders in this place to have a meeting and demand a statement from the officers.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.—This body, over which Dr. F. J. Hill presided, was in session at Raleigh during Monday and Tuesday of last week. A State Medical Society was formed, of which Dr. Edmund Strudwick of Hillsborough was chosen President; Drs. F. J Haywood and Chas. E. Johnson of Raleigh, J. E. Williamson of Caswell, and Wm. G. Thomas of Tarborough, Vice Presidents; Dr. Wm. H. McKee of Raleigh, Secretary; Dr. Wm. G. Hill of Raleigh, Treasurer. Drs. Thos. N. Cameron of Fayetteville, Johnston B. Jones of Chapel Hill, and N. J. Pittman of Edgecombe, were appointed Delegates to the Am. Med. Association at Boston on the 4th of May; with Drs. J. A. McRae of Fayetteville, W. G. Thomas of Tarborough, and Richard B. Haywood of Raleigh, as their Alternates.

Dr. T. N. Cameron was appointed to deliver an Address on some subject connected with the Profession, at the next meeting; and Dr. Johnson of Raleigh his Alternate.

The next meeting will take place in Raleigh on the first Wednesday in April 1850.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE.—We have received the May No., which contains twelve engravings, a continuation of Mr. Wiley's novel, &c.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.—190 gentlemen received the Degree of M. D. at the late Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania; among them, 27 from North Carolina, as follows:—

Giles P. Bailey, Henry A. Bizzell, George W. Blacknall, John M. Brandon, Jas. S. Caldcleugh, Jesse Carter, Kenneth M. Clark, Joseph M. Davidson, James B Dunn, Simon T. Green, Edmund B. Haywood, Samuel Hill, Edwin S. Hunter, Jno. T. Lewter, Wm. T. Mebane, Henry Mitchell, John L. T. McKinnie, Archibald M. McKinnon, William Nicholson, Thomas J. Patrick, Calvin C. Peacock, Andrew J. Peoples, Gideon Roberts, Charles Smallwood, Joseph J. W. Tucker, Rich'd I. Weaver, Caleb Winslow.

SUICIDE.—We learn from a communication in the Wilmington Journal, that Mrs. Nancy W. Knowles, wife of Mr. John H. Knowles, of Sampson county, committed suicide on the 7th inst. by hanging herself to a pine tree with her apron.—She had been married only six weeks, and had frequently said that "she had married a man that she did not love." She had exhibited symptoms of derangement.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER.—Nearly all the early vegetables in the gardens here have been killed by the snow and the succession of frosts which followed it for nearly a week, and we regret to hear that the early wheat, which had headed, is totally destroyed. The last we heard of the late wheat of the upper counties left it doubtful whether that had not shared the same fate. The early wheat, however, we learn, is usually the larger part of the crop, and its loss is an irreparable calamity. Some corn and cotton, but not much, were above ground in this State, and were killed, of course. The fruit is all gone.

At Wilmington, the snow fell to the depth of five inches, producing great havoc in the gardens.

At Wadesborough, to the depth of about four inches. The Argus fears that every green thing has been destroyed.

A letter from a friend in Sampson county says,—

"On Sunday last, the 15th inst., we had snow all day long, until a few minutes before sun-set. Vegetation is nearly all destroyed, and fruit of all kinds. Trees look as if they had been scorched by a fire. Tuesday morning a severe frost and considerable ice."

At Asheborough, there was no snow, but a heavy frost on Sunday night, which killed the young leaves and flowers, and the Herald thinks the early wheat and fruits also.

At Newbern, the snow was five or six inches deep.

A letter from Hamburg, S. C. states that every plant in a cotton field which the writer visited was killed by frost, (he does not mention snow,) and the destruction was said to be general. Planters were ploughing up their fields.

Between Savannah and Macon snow fell during the greater part of the day. All the cotton that had come up was killed. At Griffin, further West, all the cotton, corn, and wheat were killed.

At Augusta, the frost (no snow,) killed the cotton, corn, wheat, and fruit. The Constitutionalist says that the cotton crop will be retarded a full month, which will shorten the production, even with a most favorable Fall.

In addition to this, we learn verbally that there was a scarcity of seed for replanting the crop in Georgia.

A slight advance had taken place in cotton at Savannah.

About Columbia, Edisto, North Santee, Beaufort, Fairfield District, &c. in South Carolina, cotton and all other crops above ground, were destroyed. Several of the largest planters, however, had only a part of their crops up.

At Columbus and all other parts of Georgia heard from, the cotton, corn, fruit, vegetables, and it was feared small grain, were all destroyed, by frost;—only a few flakes of snow, and sleet.

The Richmond Whig thinks it doubtful whether there will be a peach in Virginia this season.

A letter from Clinton, New Jersey, says that the ice there was 8 inches thick on Monday morning.

Accounts as far south as Alabama and Florida all speak the same language of destruction of Crops, Fruits, &c.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP—VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.—The National Intelligencer notices a statement in a letter from Washington, that Mr. Bullitt and his associates were in treaty for the purchase of the National Intelligencer Establishment, and that "the price asked for it was $50,000." Upon which the editors remark, that no proposition of the kind has been made, and add, in justice to themselves, that "the National Intelligencer could not at any time be bought for less than twice the sum stated; nor, at the present time, for any amount whatever that any one in his senses would be likely to offer for it."

The Intelligencer disposes of another Washington rumor, published in the N. Y. Post, which stated that the Editors had complained to Gen. Taylor that the Intelligencer had not received such marks of Executive confidence as they had expected. This rumor they pronounce a hoax.—"The matter referred to has never been the subject of conversation between the President of the United States and the Editors of the National Intelligencer, or either of them; they have never entertained any sentiment such as that ascribed to them; and, if they had for a moment entertained it, they have too much respect for themselves as well as for the President to have obtruded upon him any conversation upon a subject in which they have neither right nor motive to interfere."

The Cheraw Gazette has no idea how much its wit would have been improved by the infusion of a modicum of *truth* into it. That paper asserts, after a preface abounding with its own peculiar flowers of rhetoric, and with what some may suppose an affectation of slang, that the Observer and other papers "now howl the loudest and fiercest for removal—for the instant and indiscriminate removal of every political opponent."

Perhaps the Gazette will be so obliging as to tell us when and how we ever suggested any such measure? For our own part, we are not aware that we have, either publicly or privately, asked for or recommended the removal of one single office holder. The Gazette has drawn upon its imagination for its facts, in this and other particulars.

PROSCRIPTION.—Of all the impudent inconsistencies of which the Union, the late Executive organ, has been guilty, we know of none more glaring than its present outcry against Proscription. If one might credit the Union no Locofoco Administration ever thought of removing an officer for opinions' sake. Listen to one of its editorials of Wednesday last:—

"*Appointments and Removals.*—The indignant voice of the press is coming up to Washington against the proscriptive course of the present administration. The "National Whig," following in the audacious wake of Mr. Fitz Henry Warren, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, asserts boldly that "not a single removal has been made in the Post Office Department *without cause!*" *For cause,* indeed! Tell us, then, whether you have given the accused a specification of charges, and given him any opportunity to defend himself. Has this been done?"

Now removals "without cause," without a pretence of cause, and indeed in many cases where the Head of the Department was obliged to give the removed officer a certificate that there was no cause, were notoriously made during every year of the reign of Locofocoism, from 1829 to 1849. And the Union justified it all, applauded it all. It is only since the Whigs have gotten in power, that the Union desires a specification of charges, and an opportunity to the accused to defend himself. For our own part, we sincerely trust that no officer will be removed without cause. But we equally trust that it will be deemed sufficient cause, if a man be unfaithful, incompetent, a neglector of his duties, a brawling politician, or if a Whig was removed to put him in. Of these classes of office holders we hope that not a man will be left in office. When such persons shall have been all turned out, and Whigs put in their places, there will be something like a fair distribution of the offices, between the parties. The Union would have every office holder continued in place, be his conduct what it may, simply because he is a Locofoco. It winds up a long jeremiad with the following remark:—

"The press is speaking out, and ought to speak out, either to *present* proscription, or to *punish* its authors."

The *authors* of proscription have, some of them, and especially Gen. Jackson, passed beyond the reach of the punishments of earth.

COL. FREMONT'S NARRATIVE.—Read the thrilling account of the adventures and sufferings of Col. Fremont and his party.

BOARD ON MEXICAN CLAIMS.—The Board of Commissioners appointed for the adjudication of claims of American citizens against Mexico, as stipulated in the late treaty to be paid by the United States, assembled at the City Hall in Washington, on the 5th inst., Hon. Geo. Evans, of Maine, and Col. R. T. Paine, of North Carolina, and the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, being present.

A letter from a friend in Orange county gives us the decision of the people on the question of dividing that county, which had been referred to them by the last Legislature. The vote took place on Thursday last, and resulted, For Division 1257, Against Division 1001. Majority 256. The result was hailed with joy by the citizens of the new county, and the booming of cannon over its hills and valleys christened the County of ALAMANCE.

Fruit is destroyed, and wheat, corn, and oats very much injured, by the frost, in that part of the State.

APPOINTMENTS.

Among a number of appointments by the Postmaster General, are the following for North Carolina:

Eli Murry, Dudley, Wayne, vice John W. S. West, resigned, (change name to Everettsville.)

R. O. Bennett, Mt. Pisgah, Alexander, vice J. N. Bennett, resigned.

John H. Sanders, Oak Ridge, Guilford, vice J. Benbow, resigned.

W. T. Whitfield, Weldon, Halifax, vice J. W. Burton.

Robt. S. Parker, Murfreesborough, Hertford, vice Samuel J. Wheeler.

R. Harris, Lutherseille, Rowan, vice John D. Sheek.

The Cincinnati Atlas of Saturday, states that the steamer Jewess, on her last trip from St. Louis, brought back a number of persons who had started for California, to go by the overland route, and remarks:

"It is just beginning to be discovered that this going to California is not the holyday business it is generally represented to be. To persons of a romantic turn of mind—readers of the voyages of Sinbad the Sailor—it is no doubt very pleasant, at their own fireside, to talk over the delights of the journey, the enjoyments of the camp, and the gratifying prospect of gathering gold by the handful. Dazzled by the brightness of this view of the picture, its darker shades are entirely overlooked; and these are, the fatigues of a long journey, the exile from civilization, and the wasting away of life under the influence of hardships, privation, and disease. It is experience in these which soon works a disenchantment, and induces so many to turn their faces homeward."

BALTIMORE, April 20.

A letter from San Francisco dated March 1st., has been received by H. A. Hooper & Co. giving the intelligence that the Steamship California, from New York, had arrived at San Francisco with General Smith and Suite on board.

The writer says, that on the previous day he weighed one hundred and twenty pounds of Gold, and that was no uncommon thing. That Gold dust was CARTED from one Store to another.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Simmons, Mr. CALVIN ELLERBE SPENCER to Miss EMILY WILCOX, eldest daughter of Col. T. Waddill.

DIED,

At the residence of Mrs. Flora McKay, in this county, on the 18th inst., Dr. MURDOCH McLEOD. Dr. McLeod was a man of good mind, fine character, studious habits, an enthusiast in his profession, and as a necessary consequence, commanded an extensive and successful practice; and although he had attained an enviable degree of eminence among the young men of his vocation, he was still gaining rapidly upon the confidence and affection of the community in which he was located. Rest of all, however, he had, many years since, consecrated himself to the service of his Divine Master, and in his last moments gave comfortable evidence of a well grounded hope. While he resigned his own spirit to Him who gave it, he committed his wife and two little daughters to the compassionate regard of a covenant keeping God, who has manifested a *special* interest in behalf of the *widow* and the *fatherless.* *Com.*

Near Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 31st of March, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH WATSON. She was born in Wayne county, and in early life moved to this county, and was married to Archibald Watson. Mrs. Watson was the subject of disease for many years previous to her death; and for some weeks before she was called away from time, she had been very ill, and was considered recovering her health, when all of a sudden she was discovered by the family to be falling from the chair on which she sat, into the cold embraces of death. Mrs. Watson joined the M. E. Church in 1832, of which she continued a devoted member until the day of her death. She has left a family, and an extensive relationship, to mourn their loss; but their loss, we trust, is her eternal gain.—*[Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 24.

REMARKS.—Produce continues to come to market quite freely for the season. No change of consequence to notice in prices. Principal sales of Cotton 6 to 6¼. Flour dull, at 3¾ to 4¼ Corn dull, at 50c. Oats 30. Bacon 5½ to 6¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—choice new hams 9¼, hog round 7 to 8. Corn 42½ to 45. Fayetteville Flour scarce at 4 50 to 5 00. Hay 60 to 61. Lard 7½ to 8—plenty and dull. Lime 90c. River Lumber dull—Flooring Boards 6 00 to 7 00, Wide 3 00 to 4 50, Scantling 3 75 to 4 00. Mill Timber 3 to 7 50. Soft Turpentine 2 10, Hard 1 10. Spirits 25½ to 27. Tar 1 12½. Rosin 1 37½. Liverpool Salt 1 06¼ per sack.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5 to 6¼. Sales of the week 5 to 600 bales. No change in other articles.

At New York, Cotton has slightly improved since the steamer arrived. Fair Uplands 7½ to 7¾. No change in other articles.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 7¼. Corn 51 to 56. Flour 4 85 to 5 25. Salt 85 to 90; St. Ubes, in bulk, 14 cts.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,335,598 bales, against 1,877,774 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 20—Steamer Rowan, (boat Ben Berry in tow,) with goods for Lee & Walker, Lee & McDowell, N Kendall, H M Strond, T B Long, R Faucett, J H & J Martine, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Cowles, G Womack, T S Lutterloh, R D McNeill, D McGill, Dr R D Dickson, J & C J Cowles, Hall, Sackett & Co, J & T Waddill, R Wooley, Hearne & Davis, J H Ennis, A Alden, J H Thompson, H Erambert, H L Myrover & Co, M C Gardner, C M Lines, M W McNair, J R Lindsay, Lutterloh & Memory, Rockfish Co, A McLauchlin, M L Douglass, J Winecoff & Co, Dr Jesse Carter, J McInnis, Mickle & Ashe, W & G J Allen, C H Dowd, J A McDonald, M L & R J Holmes, Tyson & Person, Island Ford Co, Cedar Falls Co, G A Mebane, A C Freeman, Union Manf Co, Scott & McAdoo, S Farlow, B G Worth, J Worth, Hunt & Gardner, Cook & Ludwick, D & W McLaurin, C T Haigh & Son, H Branson & Son, H A London, W H G Long, L Page, J Lewis, G McNeill, D McNeill & Co, E Fuller, Hall & Hall, A B Marsh, A Hunt, R D Golding, J R Gilmer & Rankin, J W Gilmer & Wiley, J & R Gilmer, J R & J Sloan, E Belo.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 11.—Schr. Volant from Middleton, N. C. 12.—Schrs. Mimeson from Boston, Byzantium from do., Prudence from Lincolnville, Me. 13.—Brig Charles Henry from Boston; Schrs. Mary from Baltimore, General Boyd from Newburyport, Mass. 14.—Br. Barque Red Rose from Liverpool, Brig Alabama from New York. 16.—Schrs. John Potts Brown from Philadelphia, Lydia from Portland, Me., Elouise from N. York. 17.—Brigs Sea Bean from Boston, Orb from Porland, Creed from New York; Schrs. Corinthian from Baltimore, Patmos from Charleston, Thorn from New York, Jonas Smith from do., Nathaniel Holmes from do., Margaret Jane from Hyde co. 18.—Brig Antoinette from Charleston; Schr. Col. McRae from do.

To our Advertising Customers.

IN ORDER to insure the insertion of Advertisements, it is *indispensably* necessary that they be handed in before or by 12 o'clock M. on Monday, as a later hour may preclude their insertion.

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Trinity School,
8 MILES WEST OF RALEIGH.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested. For circulars containing full information as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALBERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 12, 1849. 64-10w

NEW GOODS.
Spring and Summer 1849.

CLOTHS and Cassimeres,
Vestings and Linens,
Summer Cloth,
Summer Drills and Pants Stuffs,
Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Ticking and Checks,
Stripes for servants' clothes,
Gloves, all kinds, &c. &c., and every thing kept in a Dry Goods Store.

Also, a complete assortment of Hardware and Saddlery, Groceries, fine Boots and Shoes, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats, and the best and finest assortment of Crockery and Glassware in this market. Call and see, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, or to short time buyers.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13 North side Hay st.
April 24, 1849. 64-2w

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer **STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.,

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

Rich Dress Goods.
SPRING 1849.

WM. G. MATTHEWS is now receiving a handsome selection of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of Printed Lawns and Muslins; Emb'd ditto; Organdie ditto; Paris Printed Berages; Satin-stripe, Plain and Plaid ditto; Tissues; Granadines; Paris Printed Albanies; Ginghams, and fancy Prints from 6¼c. and upwards, &c. &c.

Ladies' black and colored Kid Gloves, best quality.

Ditto ditto Silk Mitts and Gloves,

Thread and Linen Edging Edgings,

Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, and a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods line, too tedious to mention.

Also, a fine assortment of Evening Dresses, both white and colored, worked and plain, and the cheapest plain white Jaconet Muslins in the place.

These Goods will be sold cheap.

No. 13 North side Hay st.
April 24, 1849. 64-2w

SUPERIOR TEAS.

熙眼真
珠生正

"YOUNG HYSON," "Hyson," "Imperial," "Gunpowder," "Souchong," "Oolong," and "Howqua Mixture." Several qualities of each of the above varieties. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned purposes to be at Fayetteville during the June Term of Cumberland County Court, for the purpose of proving the Will of the late John S. Pearson, and will be pleased to have all claims against the Estate rendered at that time. Those persons indebted to the Estate are requested to be prepared for an early settlement of their notes or accounts, as indulgence cannot be granted.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

NOTICE.
25 *NEGROES for Sale.*

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, at April Term 1849, and as Administrator of Lewis S. Herring, dec'd, I shall sell at public sale, at the Court House in Kenansville, on Thursday the 17th day of May next, TWENTY-FIVE VALUABLE SLAVES, among them some young men, women and girls. Terms, six months' credit—notes with approves securities.

JAMES DICKSON, Adm'r.
Duplin county, April 18, 1849. 64ts

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
April 11, 1849.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.
April 18. 64-2w

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

LIME! LIME!!

110 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.
April 23, 1849. 64-tf

NOTICE.

WE learn to our utter astonishment, that an individual (who lives among us) stated before the court held for Duplin county, 4th Monday ult., that the general character of Rev. J. P. Jordan was bad in his community. We state that we live in said individual's community, and have been acquainted with Mr. Jordan ever since he settled in New Hanover county. And we further state, that so far from his (Mr. Jordan's) general character being bad, his moral and religious character is irreproachable among us.

Given under our hands, this the 7th of April, 1849. Rocky Point and its vicinity, New Hanover county, N. C.

E. Larkins, D. Bryan, Daniel Futrel, David Futrel, H. Futrel, Peter Robeson, Thos. A. McLendon, John H. Saul, James O. Bowden, J. R. McLendon, L. H. Bowden, John N. Bowden, John Bradshaw, N. Lane.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 7th April, 1849. I. ARMSTRONG, J. P.

I hereby certify, that the above subscribers are respectable citizens of this community. And I further state, that I have been well acquainted with the Rev. J. P. Jordan ever since he settled in this county, which has been some 9 or 10 years, and that I have never known a more honorable and correct gentleman.

I. ARM

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

200 *acres* on both sides of Uwharry river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Bruton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Haltom; beginning at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 83° E't, 44 p; thence E't 38 p; thence So. 24° E't 103 p. to a poplar, thence E't 64 p; thence No. 190 p. to Ch. Haltom's corner of his Jos. Bell tract; thence W't 127 p; then No. 127 p. across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence So. 25° W't across Uwharry river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° W't 14 p; thence So. 50° W't 18 p; thence So. 85° W't 64 p; thence South 35° West 16 p; thence South 85° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharry river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Bell, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a Fayetteville road where post oak, So side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 80° E't 167 p; thence So. 10° E't 50 p; thence So. 80° E't 53 p. to a *pine* by 2 pines, No. bank of creek; thence So. 22° E't 40 p; thence No. 80° W't 54 p; thence So. 10° E't 157 p; thence So. 80° W't 140 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 100 p; thence So. 80° W't 108 p; thence No. 10° W't 127 p; thence No. 80° E't 28 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of Uwharry, on Dutchman and Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj. Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Ebbs, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of the creek above Noah's island; thence No. 64° E't 156 p. to a ch. oak; thence No. 24° W't 145 p. to a poplar; thence E't 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence E't 300 p; thence So. 22° W't 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 40° E't 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 80° W't 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° W't 174 p; thence No. 38° W't 150 p; thence No. 22° W't 40 p. across the creek to the beginning.

250 *acres* on Uwharry river, East side, adjoining A. H. Sanders, Jos. Hurley, Wm. Morris, Ch. Haltom, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, on the upper point, thence up the river 23 p; thence So. 73° E't 120 p; thence E't 102 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Hurley's; thence So. 36° E't 34 p; thence So. 9° W't 184 p; thence No. 81° W't 34 p to Wm. Morris's corner on the Haw branch; thence So. 67° W't 98 p; thence So. 23° E't 154 p; thence W't 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Haltom's corner; thence No. 71 p; thence No. 45° W't 135 p. to Haltom's other corner post oak; thence No. 23° E't 16 p; thence So. 76° E't 68 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the Haw branch; thence No. 12° E't 184 p to a red oak; thence No. 78° W't 60 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 20° W't 76 p; thence No. 70° W't 100 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 20° E't 90 p. to the river; thence with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* E't of Uwharry, on the Haw branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos. Hurley, Mrs. Davis, and W. Lomax; beginning on a small ash, Jos. Hurley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Back mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence No. 10° E't 36 p; thence E't 58 p; thence No. 3° E't 16 p; thence E't 21 p; thence So. 20° E't 118 p. to a hickory on the E't side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° E't 49 p; thence So. 30° E't 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 180 p. to a red oak; thence W't 180 p. to Lomax's corner; thence No. 10° W't 132 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° W't 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharry, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Jo. Crump; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 74° E't 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 4° W't to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° E't 140 p. to his and Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 35° E't 136 p; thence So. 64° W't 106 p; thence So. 5° W't 18 p; thence No. 85° W't 212 p; thence No. 13° W't 240 p. to the beginning.

150 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Jn. Mabane, R'd Smith, and Wm. Bruton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 13° E't 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence So. 77° W't 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° W't 68 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; thence with that line to big Rocky; thence as said creek to the beginning.

235 *acres* East of Pedee, on Island creek, adjoining E. Deberry, A. and E. Kron, R. J. Steele, and N. Bell; beginning on a pine on the So. side of Island creek; thence So. 10° W't 120 p; thence No. 73 W't 100 p; thence No. 16° E't 160 p. to Steele's line; thence with said line So. 74° E't 36 p. to his corner; thence with his other line No. 16° E't 155 p. to his other corner; thence to and with N. Bell's line No. 160 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence So. 10° E't 40 p; thence No. 82° E't 60 p; thence So. 22° W't 350 p. to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Hurley; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° W't 179 p; thence No. 75° W't 90 p; thence No. 15° E't 179 p; thence So. 75° E't 90 p. to the beginning.

2435 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm Hill, R'd. Bell, N. Harris, Jn. Crump, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a notable solitary rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 60° W't 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 20 p; thence So. 64° W't 100 p. to a dogwood; thence So. 80° W't 160 p; thence No. 20° E't 120 p; thence No. 45° E't 164 p. to a pine on the top of a mountain; thence No. 236 p. to a white oak; thence W't 100 p. to a stake near the Harris path; thence No. 220 p; thence No. 85° W't 20 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 184 p. to his corner; thence No. 61° W't 140 p. to his other corner; thence No. 16° E't 127 p. to his corner maple; thence No. 53° W't 32 p; thence No. 13 W't 30 p; thence W't 240 p; thence So. 140 p. to a red oak by a white oak near a road; thence W't 200 p. to a Spanish oak; thence So. 92 p. to Cramp's corner; thence So. 41 E't 90 p. to his corner post oak; thence So. 55 W't 52 p; thence So. 65 W't 20 p; thence So. 220 p to Wm. Kirk's corner; thence So. 80 E't 400 p. to his corner hickory; thence So. 250 p. to his corner red oak; thence E't 23 p. to the mouth of Duck-John, So. point; thence down the various courses of the Yadkin to the beg.

800 *acres* on the East of Pedee, adjoining Ch. Bell, R. J. Steele, A. and E. Kron, Jn. Tillman, and G. Bruton; beginning at the mouth of Island creek on the No. point; thence No. 83 E't 107 p; thence So. 7 E't 127 p; thence So. 83 W't 27 p; thence So. 16 W't 193 p. with Steele's line; thence So. 74 E't 210 p. to and beyond one of his corners; thence So. 16 W't 220 p; thence No. 74 W't 44 p; thence No. 28 W't 82 p; thence No. 55 W't 204 p. to the Lawrenceville road; thence No. with the road to G. Bruton's corner on the W't side of the road; thence No. 45 W't 196 p. with his line to a poplar near a branch; thence down the branch to a sweet gum; thence No. 45 W't 16 p. to a sycamore on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to the lower point of the island at the mouth of the creek; thence along the West of said island its whole extent to the upper point; thence down the East side across the thoroughfare to the beginning.

125 *acres* on Barnes' creek, adjoining Wm. Strider, Lue Sanders, and Jn. Hudson; beginning on a pine, Jn. Hudson's corner; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 190 p; thence W't to and with Lue Sanders' line, 104 p to the creek at the point where Jn. Hudson's line reaches the same; thence up the creek to the Big branch; thence up the Big branch to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the head of Dumas and Barnes' creeks; beginning on 2 large rocks, one marked C, 40 p. above a meadow; thence So. 179 p. to a red oak by 2 pines; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 179 p; thence W't 90 p. to the beginning.

ADELAIDE & ELIZABETH KRON,
By their Guardian, F. J. Kron.

This 20th day of March, 1849. 59-3mpd

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BACK was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of the first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

19 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black moleskin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazereine, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale the following Property on Lower Little River in this county:—

One Saw in the Monroe Mills, 12 miles from Marchison's Factory. The town and 1½ from the Monroe Mills, and is now in complete repair. The stream affords a plentiful supply of water and easy navigation to Wilmington, and offers advantages for buying timber and sawing on shares, unequalled by any in this part of the country.

A small Farm adjoining the Mill, most of which is rich swamp land just cleared and ready for cultivation, and on which are a comfortable Dwelling house and improvements.

I have also an abundance of fine Timber on the stream, above the Mill, which I am willing to sell.

J. C. HOOPER.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1849. 49tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

LIME! LIME!!

150 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.

Jan. 20, 1849. 41-tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to

B ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 51tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

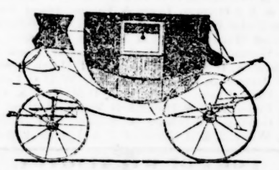
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster.

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.

Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

T. T. PONDS
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Agne in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 51tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

CAPE FEAR
Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

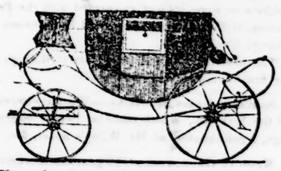
W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

TO LIBRARY COMMITTEES, MERCHANTS, &c.

GEO. S. APPLETON,
Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer,

No. 164 Chesnut Street, corner of 7th, Swaim's Buildings,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to his large stock of BOOKS, in every department of Literature. The most particular attention is paid to the execution of orders from gentlemen desirous of increasing their Libraries, and Committees in every town and village for the founding of Libraries. His motto is "large sales and small profits," which can be proved by referring to his Catalogue, published every quarter, which will be sent gratis to all parts of the Union, on application, *post paid*. His store is so arranged that visiters can find the Books for themselves, they being classified according to Subjects; so that the Lawyer, Clergyman, Physician, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, can find the Books they are in search of, without the aid of a guide. Every attention is shown to visiters, and it is hoped that strangers will make it a convenient Lounge during their stay in the City.

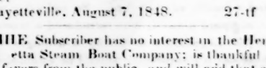
All orders for Books published in any part of Europe or America punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest prices. Information in regard to any matters pertaining to his business cheerfully given, on application to the Proprietor. Booksellers and Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

March 17, 1849. 60-3m

W. BRANSON,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf



Spring Goods Expected.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

AS the Spring Trade will soon commence, this Company take this method of informing Shippers via Cape Fear River to this place and the interior, that we have the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, Boats Ben Rush, Nelson, Diligence and Henry Clay. All of said Boats are in good order and condition, having been recently examined and repaired. The Steamer Fayetteville is used as a Receiving Boat at Wilmington. We are thankful for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of our old customers and a large increase of new patrons, pledging ourselves to use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. We have heretofore, in our "printed Circulars," said that we would carry and forward Goods on as favorable terms as any Company on the River,—this offer is still in force, and will be complied with.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 20, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *